

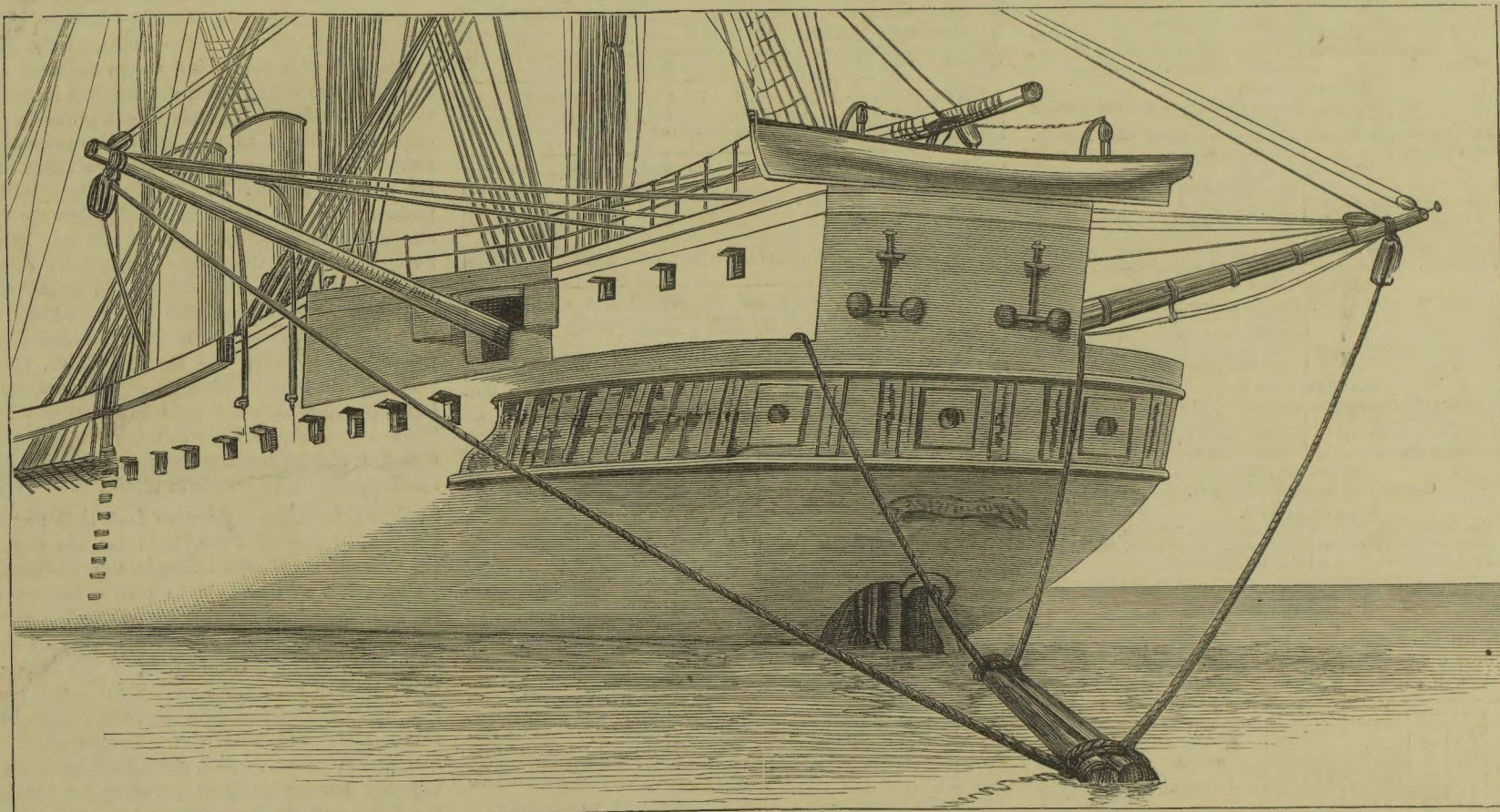
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2198.—VOL. LXXIX.

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1881.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



STEERING SPAR CONTRIVANCE FOR H.M.S. BACCHANTE AFTER THE SQUALL.



THE CRUISE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES'S SONS: H.M.S. BACCHANTE IN A SQUALL.—SEE PAGE 6.

BIRTH.

On the 25th ult., at 45, Prince's-gate, Lady Mary Trefusis, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On April 18, at St. Katherine's Church, Uitenhage, South Africa, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Grahamstown, Humphrey Henchman, son of John Henchman, Esq., of Uplands, Wallington, Surrey, to Louisa Katharine, eldest daughter of the Rev. Llewellyn, Rector of Uitenhage.

On the 28th ult., at St. Peter's Eaton-square, by the Rev. H. Clements, Vicar of Sidmouth, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Ven. Archdeacon Stewart, brother of the bridegroom, George Francis, son of Jas. R. Stewart, Esq., D.L., of Gortleiragh, Kingston, Ireland, to Georgiana Lavina, second daughter of the late Rear Admiral R. R. Quin, and granddaughter of Lord George Quin.

DEATHS.

On the 21st ult., at Greycrook, St. Boswells, N.B., Henry Makdougall John Fairfax, only child of the late James L. and Elizabeth Mary Somerville Gregory, aged eighteen.

On the 10th ult., at Peshawur, Punjab, Richard Fincher Warren Trist, Captain Royal Artillery, eldest son of Major J. Fincher Trist, of Tristford, South Devon, aged 32 years.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 9.

SUNDAY, JULY 3.	
Third Sunday after Trinity.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., 3 p.m., and 7 p.m.
Morning Lessons: 1 Sam. ii. 1-27; Acts x. 21. Evening Lessons: 1 Sam. iii. or iv. 1-19; 2 John.	St. James's, noon. Rev. Francis Garden, the Sub-Dean.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Scott; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon R. Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. G. W. C. Skene.	Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. Randall T. Davidson, Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. Francis Paget; 3 p.m., Rev. Dr. Thornton (Boyle Lecture).	Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably Dean Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.
MONDAY, JULY 4.	
Moon's first quarter, 5.16 p.m.	Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 5 p.m.
Asiatic Society, 4 p.m. (Mr. M. V. Portman on the Andaman Islands and the Andamanese).	Royal Welsh Yacht Club Regatta, Carnarvon.
TUESDAY, JULY 5.	
Oxford Act.	Princess Helena married to Prince Christian, 1866.
Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.	Worcestershire Agricultural Society Show, Stourbridge (three days).
Bishop of London's Fund, anniversary service at St. Paul's Cathedral, 4 p.m. (Dr. W. H. How, Bishop of Bedford).	Thirsk Agricultural Society Show. Races: Carlisle, Newmarket.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 6.	
Princess Victoria of Wales born, 1838.	Botanic Society, summer exhibition, 2 p.m.
Agricultural Society, noon.	Horticultural Society, military fête and bazaar, in aid of Army Coffee Taverns (two days).
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.	
Nottinghamshire Agricultural Society Show, Worksop (two days).	
THURSDAY, JULY 7.	
Zoological Society's Gardens, Davis Lecture, 5 p.m. (Professor W. K. Parker on the Limbs of Birds).	Regattas: Abingdon, Bedford, Mersey Yacht Club (two days).
Archaeological Institute, 4 p.m.	London Academy of Music, Scholarship Concert.
FRIDAY, JULY 8.	
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.	
SATURDAY, JULY 9.	
Review of the Volunteers by the Queen in the Great Park, Windsor.	Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
Oxford Trinity Term ends.	Alexandra Palace Goat, Mule, and Donkey Show.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 31 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 9 a.m.	Minimum, read at 9 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 9 a.m.		
June 19	29.767	59.8	47.5	66	0-10	5 70.8	54.3	W. SSW.	200	0.000	
20	29.740	60.2	49.7	70	9	70.2	55.0	SSW. S.	305	0.030	
21	29.534	61.5	51.6	71	8	71.0	55.0	SSE. SSW.	416	0.010	
22	29.730	60.8	48.1	65	4	69.9	55.4	SSW. SW.	454	0.000	
23	30.126	59.5	45.9	63	7	69.7	52.0	SW. WNW.	208	0.000	
24	30.168	60.7	46.3	61	4	77.0	47.4	WNW. S.	129	0.000	
25	30.013	54.2	51.8	89	8	64.1	47.2	S. SSW. SW.	194	0.285	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:-

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.787	29.766	29.557	29.541	30.066	30.208	30.017
Temperature of Air	60.5	62.5	63.1	64.1	63.6	65.1	61.6
Temperature of Evaporation	54.8	56.1	57.1	57.1	55.7	56.9	53.9
Direction of Wind	W.	SW.	SSW.	SSW.	WSW.	WSW.	WSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 9.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 45	6 10	6 30	6 50	7 10	7 30	7 50

RUBINSTEIN.

RUBINSTEIN'S LAST PIANOFORTE RECITAL, ST. JAMES'S HALL, MONDAY NEXT, JULY 4, at Three o'clock. Postively his last appearance in England. Tickets 21s., 10s. 6d., 5s., and 1s. at Austin's, St. James's Hall; and usual Agents.

INDEPENDENCE DAY, MONDAY, FOURTH OF JULY, ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS will celebrate the One Hundredth Anniversary of American Independence on MONDAY AFTERNOON and NIGHT, when the soul-stirring American National Songs, HAIL, COLUMBIA! THE RED, WHITE, AND BLUE; and THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER, will be sung by the magnificent Choir of the Company. The hall will be appropriately decorated by Messrs. Deffenhaugh and Co. The entertainment will be given under the immediate patronage and presence of a large number of American Citizens. Doors open at 2.30 and 7 o'clock. E PLURIBUS UNUM.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY. Third and positively the Last Week but One of the very successful American Skit upon

LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS and MDLLE. SARAH BERNHARDT, in which the great American Comedian, Mr. W. H. RICE, appears as SARAH HEARTBURN, which will be performed EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT, and on SATURDAY AFTERNOON only at THREE, the exertion being too great to admit of his performing at the Monday or Wednesday Matinee.

WESTMINSTER PANORAMA, YORK-STREET, QUEEN ANNE'S-GATE, S.W. (opposite St. James's Park Station and adjoining Royal Aquarium).—THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO, by C. Castellani. Covering over 20,000 square feet of canvas. The largest Panorama in England. WILL OPEN WHIT MONDAY, JUNE 6. Admission One Shilling.

ROYAL PANORAMA GALLERIES, Leicester-square. LE SALON A LONDRES.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES by MM. Landry, Bonnat, Bonvin, J. Boninger, J. Breton, Carolus-Duran, De Knyff, Gérôme, Hebert, Henner, Jallabert, Jules Lefebvre, Emile Levy, Luminas, Madrazo, Meissonier, Robert Fleury, Rousseau, Tissot, Vollon, &c. Sculpture by D'Epina, Carrier-Belleuse, Grevin, &c. NOW OPEN, from Eleven a.m. to Seven p.m. Admission, One Shilling; Season Ticket, Five Shillings.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. CHERRY TREE FARM, a New Piece by Arthur Law. Music by Hamilton Clarke. NEW FANTASY FAIRIES, a New Musical Sketch by Mr. Cornely Green; and A BRIGHT IDEA, by Arthur Law. Music by Arthur Cecil. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Admission, 1s. 2s. 3s. 5s. 6s. No fees. Booking-Office open from 10 to 11. The Season will Close July 23.

Now Publishing,

OUR HOLIDAY NUMBER.

That Beautiful Wretch!

a Brighton Story

by William Black

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

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WITH

LARGE COLOURED SUPPLEMENT,

A GREEK PLAY,

FROM A DRAWING BY J. D. WATERHOUSE.

Price One Shilling; Postage, Threepence-halfpenny.

This Holiday Number is published apart from the ordinary weekly issue. Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

BRIGHTON EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First Class Train from Victoria 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon; from London Bridge 10.25 a.m., calling at Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

BRIGHTON.—PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CAR. TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every WEEKDAY at 10.0 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and from Brighton at 9.45 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.; also from Victoria on Sundays 10.45, and from Brighton at 8.30 p.m.

THE GRAND AQUARIUM AT BRIGHTON.—EVERY SATURDAY, Cheap First-Class Trains from Victoria at 10.55 and 11.50 a.m., and London Bridge at 5.30 a.m. and 12.0 noon, calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Fare—First Class, Half-a-Guinea (including admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion Picture Gallery, Palace, and Grounds), available to return by any Train the same day, except the 5.45 p.m. Pullman Car Train. EVERY WEDNESDAY.—Cheap Day Return Tickets to Brighton, including admission to the Aquarium, are issued from Victoria, London Bridge, and nearly all Stations.

FAMILY and TOURISTS' TICKETS are now issued, available for One Month, from London Bridge, Victoria, &c., to Portsmouth (for Southampton), Ryde, Cowes, Newport, Sandown, Shanklin, Ventnor (for Bonchurch and Freshwater), and Hayling Island.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel-buildings, Trafalgar-square; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations. (By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—WEST COAST ROYAL MAIL ROUTE TO AND FROM SCOTLAND. PASSENGER TRAIN ALTERATIONS FOR JULY. The Summer Services of Passenger Trains from London to Scotland is now in operation. Express Trains run as under:—

		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
London (Euston Station) dep.	5.15	7.15	10.0	11.0	8.0	8.50	9.0	
Edinburgh	arr.	4.30	5.50	7.50	9.45	6.45	6.45	7.50
Glasgow		4.44	6.0	8.0	10.0	6.40	6.55	8.0
Greenock		5.20	7.15	9.5	11.42	7.50	7.50	9.48
GLASGOW		9.54	—	—	4.35	12.26	12.26	2.45
Perth		6.50	—	9.25	11.40	8.5	8.15	9.55
Dundee		7.30	—	10.30	12.50	9.0	9.0	12.0
Aberdeen		10.10	—	—	3.20	11.40	11.40	2.15
Inverness		—	—	—	8.0	1.30	1.30	6.25

* Saturday nights excepted, from England.

The 9.0 p.m. train from London on Saturday nights does not run beyond Edinburgh and Glasgow.

The Highland Express runs daily (Sundays included), leaving Euston at 8.0 p.m. for Edinburgh, Glasgow, Greenock, Oban, Perth, and the North of Scotland. First, second, and third class ordinary and tourist tickets are available by this train.

From July 1st to August 10th, inclusive, an additional express train for the conveyance of family parties, horses, and carriages, will leave Euston at 7.30 p.m. (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) for all parts of Scotland.

IMPROVED SERVICE.—NORTH WALES AND LAKE DISTRICT. In addition to the usual Summer Service of Trains to the Lake District, and on the North Wales Coast, a New Express Train now leaves Euston Station at 10.30 a.m. for North Wales, Windermere, and the Lake District.

IMPROVED SERVICE TO AND FROM BIRMINGHAM, MANCHESTER, LIVERPOOL, &c.

The train formerly leaving Euston at 6 p.m. for Birmingham, Chester, and Holyhead (for Dublin) now leaves at 6.30 p.m., and has been accelerated to arrive at Birmingham at 9.25, Wolverhampton at 10 p.m., and Holyhead at 1.30 a.m. The train has also been extended to Manchester, arriving there at 11.20 p.m.

A new Evening Express Train leaves Liverpool at 6.0 p.m. and Manchester at 6.15 p.m., arriving at Euston at 11.0 p.m. A train also leaves Birmingham at 6.0 p.m. and connects with this train at Rugby.

Considerable alterations have been made in the local train service throughout the line.

For Particulars see Time Tables and Notices. G. FINDLAY, General Manager.

Euston Station, July, 1881.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

TOURIST ARRANGEMENTS, 1881.

TOURIST TICKETS will be issued from May 2 to Oct. 31, 1881.

For Particulars, see Time Tables and Programmes issued by the Company. Euston Station, London, 1881. G. FINDLAY, General Manager.

PARIS.—SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE.

VIA NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN.

DAY SERVICE.—Every Weekday as under:—

Victoria Station.	London Bridge Station.	Paris.
* July 1—Dep. 7.55 a.m.	Dep. 8.5 a.m.	Arr. 7.17 p.m.
" 2— " 8.30 " "	" 8.40 " "	" 8.27 " "
" 3— " 9.35 " "	" 9.45 " "	" 9.40 " "
" 4— " 10.40 " "	" 10.50 " "	" 10.45 " "
" 5— " 11.30 " "	" 11.40 " "	" 11.45 " "
" 6— " 12.45 p.m.	" 12.55 p.m.	" 12.45 a.m.

NIGHT SERVICE.—Leaving Victoria 7.50 p.m. and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. every Weekday.

FARES.—London to Paris and back:— 1st Class, 2nd Class, 22 15 0 .. £1 19 0

Available for Return within One Month.

Third-Class Return Tickets (by the Night Service), 50s.

A Through Conductor will accompany the Passengers by the Special Day Service throughout to Paris, and vice versa.

Powerful Paddle-steamers with excellent cabins, &c.

Trains run alongside steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.

HAVRE.—Passengers booked through by this route every Weeknight from Victoria and London Bridge as above.

ROUEN.—Passengers booked through from Victoria and London Bridge, via Littlehampton, every Monday and Wednesday.

FRENCH EXHIBITION, LEICESTER-SQUARE.

PANORAMA ART-GALLERIES.

MEISSONIER.—PORTRAIT OF ALEX. DUMAS.

GEROME, BOULANGER, LEFEBVRE, BAUDRY, BONNAT, VOLLON, HENNER, HEBERT, E. LEVY.

SARAH BERNHARDT'S STATUE OF OPHELIA.

STATUES and PICTURES by SARAH BERNHARDT.

SARAH BERNHARDT'S PICTURE OF DEATH AND THE LADY, "LA MORT ET LA JEUNE FILLE."

PICTURES and STATUES by SARAH BERNHARDT.

PANORAMA ART-GALLERIES, Leicester-square.

Admission, One Shilling. Open Eleven a.m. to Seven p.m.

CORPORATION OF LIVERPOOL.—AUTUMN

EXHIBITION OF MODERN PICTURES IN OIL AND WATER COLOUR, 1881.

NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.

The above Exhibition will OPEN in the WALKER ART-GALLERY, on MONDAY, SEPT. 5. The days for receiving Pictures are from Aug. 1 to 13, both inclusive.

Forms, Cards of Particulars, and all information may be obtained on application to Mr. Charles Dwell, Curator, Walker Art-Gallery, Liverpool, to whom all Works of Art intended for exhibition should be addressed.

London Agent, Mr. James Bourlet, 17, Nassau-street, Middlesex Hospital.

JOSEPH RAYNER, Town Clerk, Honorary Secretary.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of

divine dignity"—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION"—"CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr.

Henry Irving. TO-NIGHT (Saturday). THE BELLS—Matthias, Mr. Irving; preceded at 7.45, by DAISY'S ESCAPE. On MONDAY and EVERY Evening during the Week, at 7.45, THE BELLS—Matthias, Mr. Irving; followed by Mrs. Cowley's Comedy THE BELLS STRATAGEM—Dorincourt, Mr. Irving; Letitia Hardy, Miss Ellen Terry; Messrs. Terrell, Howe, Flanagan, Elwood, Beaumont, Tears, and Miss Sophie Young. Box Office (Mr. Hurst), open Daily, Ten to Five. Seats also booked by letter or telegram.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—The SPECIAL LOAN EXHIBITION OF SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE ART is NOW OPEN. Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. free; and on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on payment of Sixpence. By order.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1881.

Irish grievances have entirely superseded the Eastern Question as the foremost Parliamentary topic. The recent debate on Mr. Rylands' motion condemning the Anglo-Turkish Convention was, therefore, an agreeable variety, and took a sufficiently wide range to give it importance. Cyprus was the text, but our Eastern policy was the theme, and two responsible Ministers of the Crown, while standing on the defensive, contributed valuable information. As to our latest acquisition in the Mediterranean, the Opposition front bench was almost silent. Sir S. Northcote was apologetic; Mr. Bourke discreetly lukewarm; and Sir H. D. Wolff alone enthusiastic. Lord Beaconsfield's "place of arms"—one of his eccentric misnomers—is all that remains to testify to the existence of the ill-fated Convention that was three years ago sprung upon astonished Europe. Her Majesty's Ministers, Sir Charles Dilke informed the House, would willingly restore the island to its nominal master. But such a course might bring about grave international complications, and the Cypriots would probably take up arms against a return to the oppressive yoke of the Turks. Both Mr. Gladstone and Sir Charles Dilke were able to set against Sir H. D. Wolff's violent philippics a few plain facts. So far from Turkey having been, as was alleged, abandoned by England, she has been materially strengthened by the policy successfully carried out by Mr. Goschen, whom the Sultan has treated with marked distinction. The charge that Greece had been "deceived" was met by the statement that, in consequence of the persistent action of our Foreign Office, she is about to receive three fourths of her original award, the Sultan having agreed to hand over to her nearly the whole of Thessaly. And, if Italy has been "betrayed" in consequence of the French acquisition of Tunis, it is certainly not Lord Granville who is to blame.

Apart from the suggestive fact that negotiations are about to be opened at the Porte for the part payment of the interest on Turkish Bonds, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs was able to take a hopeful view of the future. Dulcigno remains in peaceful possession of the Montenegrins, and one small company of soldiers is an adequate garrison for the whole of the territory ceded to them by the Sultan. It was also stated that, notwithstanding the Tunisian difficulty, the European Concert is still intact; and that the relations of Germany and England are most cordial, the two Powers having worked together harmoniously in pressing for the execution of the Treaty of Berlin. The substantial co-operation of the European Powers will soon again be put to the test. Mr. Gladstone said yesterday week that the reform of Armenia was equal in importance to the rectification of the frontiers of Greece and Montenegro, and that almost the first article in the instructions of Lord Dufferin, who has succeeded Mr. Goschen at Constantinople, was that he should "apply his influence and his energy in the greatest degree to the settlement of this most important Armenian question." For this object the Powers "are acting steadily together"—France included. How difficult such a task is may be gathered from Mr. Goschen's revelations in the recent Blue Book as to the obstacles interposed by the Turkish Pashas to a settlement of the Greek frontier problem. But the firmness and resolution that finally gained the day in Thessaly will, no doubt, eventually secure success in Armenia.

Though the debate on Mr. Rylands' motion took a wide range, it did not extend to Bulgarian complications. That newly-created State was provided—Russia, its great patron, consenting—with a brand-new Constitution, as well as a German Prince. The Constitution, altogether too cumbersome and unsuited to such a community, will not "march;" and Prince Battenburg, no doubt, often calls to mind the cynical remark of the German Chancellor—"By all means accept. It will be a pleasant reminiscence in after years." In consequence of the dead-lock which came about some weeks ago, Prince Alexander announced that if he was not appointed Dictator for seven years—the Constitution being in the interim suspended—he should abdicate. It is on this point that the elections to the National Assembly have turned; and, as threats and coercion have been very freely used, the majority in favour of the Prince is very great. Possibly the deputies, when they assemble, will be less subservient than is expected. But, however that may be, it would have been wiser if the youthful Sovereign—he is only twenty-four—had demanded the revision rather than the abrogation of the Constitution. Allied to Royalty in Russia, Germany, and England, he is not likely to become "a Monarch retired from business." Europe would have preferred to see him consolidating his throne by winning the affections of his subjects, and in due time realising the aspirations of Bulgarians south of the Balkans, by annexing Eastern Roumelia, and thus forming a powerful Principality which would be a bulwark alike against Russian and Turkish aggression. The Prince has apparently lost his chance, and the alternative seems to be a military despotism which will check the progress of Bulgaria for many years, or a revolution which will oblige him to abdicate, and possibly precipitate the fusion of the two States under another Sovereign, such as the present Governor of Eastern Roumelia.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Society has been desperately "Domestically Economical" during the past week; and one has had rather a hard time of it in answering questions, especially from the Interrogative Sex, as to what Domestic Economy is. As for the term itself, it is a curious hybrid of Greek and Latin derivation; and literally translated would signify "the housekeeping of a house." But what is the science itself; and who first promoted its study? That is what the Interrogative Sex wish to know; and they let you have no peace until you give them some kind of answer. Meanwhile, the members of the Domestic Economy Congress have been "talking their heads off," so to speak, at the rooms of the Society of Arts and at the Royal Albert Hall, on all sorts of topics supposed to be connected with Domestic Economy.

Some of the Talk was slightly curious. For example, a lady of title was asked whether she thought that a child might be set to learn Domestic Economy at three years of age. Her Ladyship replied that she thought the age named was a little too tender; but that she thought that children might begin to be domestically economical at four. Well; John Stuart Mill, I have heard, began Greek at three; and did not the Sainted Mother of the Wesleys hold that a child should be taught to abstain from crying and to "fear the rod" at the mature age of twelve months?

A lady guardian of St. Pancras favoured the Congress with a paper on the bringing up of pauper children, and laid much stress on the way in which they are trained, "with no notion of what money means." My good lady, how are pauper children to be taught what money means? They have no money, and never had any. Are they to be supplied with "bogus" cheque-books, and taught to accumulate imaginary balances in Barmecide Banks? Or will the Board of Guardians be so kind as to issue "make-believe" money—tin sovereigns, horn half-crowns, and wooden pence—for the children to scrape up and hoard, or invest in impalpable securities?

With the lady's strictures on the stupid way in which we used disdainfully to call "workhouse brats" are educated I thoroughly agree. To my thinking, there should be no pauper children. All destitute juveniles should be adopted by the State; and the boys should be encouraged to enter the Army and Navy at the termination of their educational training. Not a word should be said about pauperism. They should simply be called and treated as Children of the State. A child's mind is a blank sheet of paper. You have no right to rub the fair white page in the mire or scrawl the degrading word "Pauper" on it.

Touching Domestic Economy, I would deferentially beg the ladies to disabuse their minds of the idea that the science is, by any means, a new thing. For some time past I have been aware of the existence, on one of my upper shelves, of a fat royal octavo volume with a faded gilt back. I know not what caprice or what indefinable apathy prevented me from taking this particular volume from its particular shelf. But do you not sometimes receive a letter which, you know not why, you refrain day after day from opening? At length I mustered up courage to ascend the library steps and dislodge from its niche the fat royal octavo which had excited my curiosity, somehow; but of the contents of which I was wholly unaware. I had no sooner opened it than I cried "Eureka!" The volume with the faded gilt back turned out to be the "Encyclopædia of Domestic Economy," a tome of twelve hundred and sixty closely-printed pages, comprising subjects connected with housekeeping, the construction of domestic edifices, ventilation and illumination, furniture, the duties of servants; the chemistry, physiology, and culinary preparation of food; bread-making, brewing, distilling, washing, cosmetics, wheeled carriages, the nursery, and domestic medicine. This Encyclopædia is edited by Thomas Webster, F.G.S., assisted by the late Mrs. Parkes, author of "Domestic Duties;" it is illustrated by nearly one thousand engravings, and it was published by Longman and Co. so long ago as the year 1844. I consider that I am conferring a distinct boon on the Talking Community in drawing attention to the existence of this vast Treasury of "Cram;" for is not the convention of the Social Science Association approaching? and what have the Domestic Economists left the Social Scientists to talk about? Scarcely anything, I fear.

When you have read, marked, learned, and inwardly digested the contents of the "Encyclopædia of Domestic Economy," I might hint that some profit and a great deal of pleasure may be derived from the perusal of old Tusser's "Points of Huswifery." Tusser, you know, wrote the "Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry," and, like many other agricultural teachers, he made a sad mess of farming, practically, and was continually in difficulties. But the "Points of Huswifery"—they are rhymed points—are worth reading if you have any wish to know what English "Domestic Economy" was like under the Tudors. Tusser's preface is curious:—

Take weapon away, of what force is a man?
Take huswife from husband and what is he than?
As lovers desireth together to dwell,
So husbandry loveth good huswifery well.
Some respite to husbands the weather may send,
But huswives' affairs have never an end.

O, wise old Tusser! And here seems to occur the germ of a very beautiful old English saying—

Though home be but homely, yet huswife is taught
That home hath no fellow to such as have aught.

On the subject of the correction of servants (the systematic thrashing of whom by their mistresses the ancient Domestic Economist commends as quite a matter of course) Tusser is slightly too explicit to be quoted literally; but I may cite the following:—

A wand in thy hand, though ye fight not at all,
Make youth to their business, better to fall;

Also,

Make maid to be cleanly, or make her cry creak,
And teach her to stir when her mistress doth speak.

And, finally, this excellent piece of advice—

Much brawling with servants what man can abide,
Pay home when thou fightest (beatest), but love not to chide.

Is there any cheap edition of Tusser? Mine is a large paper copy, published in 1812, edited, with notes, by W. Mavor, LL.D. The leaves, when I bought the book, had never been cut. Cost me sixpence. I will try (with binding and so forth) to make it worth a couple of guineas.

I had not the honour of paying my respects to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor on Saturday, the Twenty-fifth of June, at the banquet given to the "Representatives of Literature" at the Mansion House. Nor do I think that either Mr. F. C. Burnand or Mr. W. S. Gilbert was present; although I saw the names of both gentlemen in the list of guests published in the *Observer*, and in the morning papers on Monday. The speeches delivered by Lord Lytton, Lord Rosslyn, and Lord Houghton, Dr. Lyon Playfair, M.P., Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., Mr. John Walter, M.P., and Dr. William Smith seemed to me admirable. What such representatives of literature as Mr. William Black, Mr. Blackmore, M. Louis Ulbach, Mr. Edmund Yates, and Mr. Archibald Forbes said I do not know, for the reason that the reporters, possibly thinking that men of letters who were destitute of "handles to their names" were not worth reporting, contented themselves with mentioning that the gentlemen just named "responded to" the toasts apportioned to them. But I did hear that Mr. Archibald Forbes, in a telling address, paid some very graceful compliments to Lord Lytton. So all went merry as a marriage bell at the Mansion House.

I scarcely think, however (being proud of a calling which I have followed for more than thirty years), that I should have cared much to listen to the following utterance from my Lord Sherbrooke, as one of the respondents for "Journalism." After sneeringly alluding to the press as "a noble and glorious institution," his Lordship said:—

That which was once done after a month's reflection was now done to hand in half an hour. Although information was showered on them in such extraordinary abundance, they had shown themselves perfectly equal to cope with Nature; they had got gentlemen who could go quite as fast as she, and some, he had no doubt, who, if anything was to be got out of it, could go a great deal faster (Laughter and cheers).

Is Lord Sherbrooke aware that long years of study, travel, observation, and reflection are needed for the production of a really capable journalist, before a leading article or a dramatic or artistic criticism can be "done to hand" in half an hour, or in an hour and a half, as the case may be? Does he really think that capable journalists have no higher motive in writing than a sordid calculation of how much is "to be got out of it"? On the Continent of Europe and in the United States journalists rise to be legislators, Ministers of State, and Ambassadors. In this country they rise to nothing at all. They are content to devote their lives to the acquisition of knowledge, to work early and late, to travel to the ends of the earth, to confront danger and disease, and to have their names hidden under the leaden shroud of the anonymous. As to "what is to be got out of it," as Lord Sherbrooke elegantly puts it, the journalist who earns as much as the annual salary of a stipendiary magistrate may esteem himself a very fortunate fellow, indeed. And the police magistrate has, as a rule, three days "off" in every week. The journalist is "on" six days a week. He is compelled systematically to break the Sabbath, because people insist on having newspapers on Monday morning; and on his only leisure day, Saturday, he is pestered to make speeches at public meetings.

He is expected, in the way of subscriptions and donations to charitable institutions, to be as least as liberal as many noblemen and Members of Parliament are liberal; the necessitous members of his own profession naturally look to him for help; juvenile aspirants for journalistic employment worry his life out; and all the begging-letter writers, the inventors and the bores, and half the mad men and mad women in London, are "down" upon him. But he may—if he be a very lucky journalist indeed—have his reward in the fulness of time. A Vice-Consulship at Tierra del Fuego or the Cruel Islands may be flung to him, as though the dole were a halfpennyworth of catmeat; or, when he is old and broke, he may obtain a Civil List pension of ninety pounds a year.

I went a few days ago to the large open space on the Victoria Embankment, the site of the happily vanished Gas Works, which were a standing nuisance, peril, and terror, at the bottom of Whitefriars, to witness an experiment on a large scale for the extinction of fire. Mr. Forster, M.P., Sir Robert Carden, M.P., Mr. Joseph Cowen, M.P., and a number of railway managers and directors of Insurance, dock, and mining companies were present. The experiment was a most interesting one.

Two stacks of timber each fifteen feet long, four feet wide and seven feet high, containing ten thousand linear feet of wood, had been built up, with straw in the interstices of the logs. One hundredweight of carbon oil, such as is used for lamps, was then poured over each stack, and two gallons and a half of benzoline were superadded. A match was then applied to the first stack, which instantly burst into a blaze, throwing out intense heat. At a given signal, four or five buckets, each containing about two gallons of a liquid compound, were thrown over the flaming woodstack, and in a space of twenty-eight seconds the conflagration was completely extinguished.

In order to demonstrate how thorough was the extinction, an attempt was made to set the stack on fire again; but this was wholly ineffectual. The fire was quite "played out." The second stack was then set alight, but was allowed to burn

much longer than the first one; and this was also extinguished with equal rapidity; the liquid being thrown from two small hand-pumps, and not more than from twelve to fourteen gallons of the compound being expended.

This Fire Extinguishing Liquid is called the "Securitas," and has been patented by Mr. Charles Tuchmann, who himself directed the experiments made. I have said about them no more than I saw with my own eyes. The cost of the compound is said to be exceedingly trifling. Whether it be thought worth the while of railway directors, managers of collieries, insurance and dock companies, and chiefs of fire brigades to bestow some attention on the "Securitas," I do not know. Perhaps some millions of pounds' worth of property might be saved every year if we discovered that some other agency than water might be advantageously used in subduing what the "occasional" reporters call, without the slightest exaggeration, but with an eye to an additional word in their copy, "the devouring element."

This is for Mr. Burnand—and Mr. Du Maurier. A lady, who says that she is fond of the *Æsthetes* (there were those who were fond of Tigellus and who wept for Nero), writes me from Vienna that there is already a branch society of "these graceful pioneers of the fashions of the future" established in the Kaiserstadt; and that she recently met a lady in high Viennese Society, whose dress was entirely modelled on the costume of Mrs. Cimabue Brown. And yet the lady, who was the wife of a "Hofrath," or Imperial Counsellor, had never seen *Punch*. This I venture to doubt. Everybody reads *Punch*. It is the consolation of the dyspeptic cassowary in the plains of Timbuctoo; and the bears always read *Punch* while they are dancing round the North Pole to keep their paws warm. But there is an æsthetic association in Vienna. What say you now, Freiherr von Burnand? *Warum so traurig mein Anführer?* Is it not nearly time that Remorse should be served for supper, Gloomy Chieftain?

I have many more communications, mainly conjectural, touching the origin of the Christian name "Gesana" than I can print, or even make note of. A correspondent, "J.H.S.," at Rotterdam, fears that the question will never be elucidated; but he tells me that "Gesina" is a female Christian name very common in Friesland, and is not unknown in other parts of the Netherlands. My correspondent cannot undertake to give offhand the derivation of "Gesina;" but he has written to a learned philological friend of his, a Professor in the University of Groningen, and will forward me any information which he may be able to obtain on the subject. On the other hand, "J. P. Rusholme, Manchester," is of opinion that "Gesana" is a Spanish name, and of Scriptural derivation. I do not like to introduce Scriptural names into purely secular discussions in paragraphs of what are only amateur philology; but if the gentleman whose wife's Christian name is "Gesana" will kindly forward me his address, I will forward him my Rusholme correspondent's elucidation. It would seem to be the satisfactory one.

Touching the Northern dialects of England, a correspondent quotes a conversation in Cumbrian, overheard at Worthington Pier between a harbour boatman and the skipper of a sloop from the Isle of Man:—

"Cu'st thee wi' kye?" asks the harbour-man, hailing the skipper.

"I, un' ya yoa'."

In Southern English, the question would be:—

"Comest thou with cattle (kine)?"

And the answer—

"Aye (yes), and one horse."

An anonymous friend in far off Texas sends me the fifth number of a remarkably lively eight-paged newspaper, published at Austin, and entitled "Texas Siftings." On the front page is a large woodcut of a funeral monument, with the inscription, "Sacred to the Memory of Don Quixote Conkling, a Demagogue, Who, being affected With Incurable Egoism, Over-estimated his Strength, Took the Bull by the Horns, And Flickered, May, A.D. 1881. Also, Sancho Pança Platt, Squire of the Above. Væ Victis. In the "Siftings" I also find a droll story of the famous founder of the Texan Republic, General Sam. Houston—"I am growing old," he was wont to say. "I have laid aside all animosities. I have buried the hatchet. I have forgiven Richardson, of the *News*, and Cushing, of the *Telegraph*, and I would not lay the weight of a feather on their backs, unless there was some tar there to make it stick."

Of course it is sport to see the engineer hoist with his own petard. Was it with some sly intent of "hoisting" me that my correspondent at Stourport, "Delta," asks how the name of this journal should be pronounced? His friends call it the *Illustrated London News*, and gird at him as a pedantic old fogey for accentuating the first syllable.

Exceptional pressure on our columns this week compels me to say in this place what pertains to the Playhouses; but, in reality, there is very little to be said. *Toutes choses meurent vers leur fin*; and on every side are signs of the Theatrical Long Vacation being imminent. On Monday last a summer season began at Sadler's Wells Theatre, under the management of Mr. E. H. Brooke, well known as a talented and popular member of the Sadler's Wells company under the Bateman management. Mr. E. H. Brooke "inaugurated" his season with an entertainment comprising a new and original comedietta by Mr. Claude Meller, entitled "Doubtful Hospitality." This was followed by "The Colleen Bawn" (which Mr. Dion Boucicault is about to bring out, with a strong cast, at the Standard), with Mr. E. H. Brooke as Myles-na-Coppaleen, Mr. Edmund Lyons as Father Tom, and Miss Kate Gurney as Eily O'Connor. To conclude, there was Mr. Byron's ever-welcome extravaganza of "Little Don Giovanni." G. A. S.





IN THE ENGLISH GARDEN AT MUNICH.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

Extra Supplement.

THE ROYAL FAMILY AT SANDRINGHAM.

The Princess of Wales and her three daughters, aged respectively fourteen, thirteen, and eleven, form such an amiable feminine group, even if they were not Royal Highnesses, that our picture of a little scene of family life at Sandringham must touch the hearts of all gentle readers, and might even, if we had any that could be ungente, work their immediate conversion. Here is a matron, in the very prime of life, deservedly beloved and honoured for her own character and manners (not to speak of her rank) with these young English maidens at her side, who seem to be worthy of such parents, but who have not yet entered upon the duties of social life, which their birth and station will hereafter impose upon them. This is a situation for persons so related, whether or not invested with Royalty, which appeals most powerfully to human sympathies, and especially to that reflecting consideration for womanhood, its peculiar trials and rewards, its proper aspirations, and its destinies, which beset the minds of thoughtful persons at the present day. But we will desist from pursuing the agreeable theme upon which a great deal might justly be said, in a spirit that would be deemed more serious than is here demanded; seeing that the youthful Princesses, with their Mamma, have come into the garden, apparently for a half-hour's recreation, after the lessons of their governess, and should be allowed to play with their little dog, or to romp on the swing, disturbed by no anxious forethought of their advancing lives. We earnestly hope, and would join in the common prayers of this nation, that they and all their kindred may live in the secure enjoyment of health and peace and every blessing.

H.M.S. BACCHANTE IN A SQUALL.

While the Prince and Princess of Wales, with their younger children, have enjoyed an hour's pleasure-trip on Virginia Water, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, serving their Queen and country on board H.M.S. Bacchante, have had to look out for squalls. We are favoured by a correspondent from that ship with the two Sketches which appear on our front page. One represents the condition of the Bacchante when caught in a heavy squall in the South Indian Ocean, two hundred miles west of St. Paul's Island, nearly half-way between the Cape of Good Hope and West Australia. She had her sails split, several sheets carried away, the fore-topgallant mast sprung, and the topmast studdsail carried clean out of the bolt-ropes, as the wind shifted suddenly to the starboard beam. Again, when the Bacchante approached Cape Leeuwin, the south-west point of Australia, while running before the wind, three hundred miles south of that point, she met with another disaster. The wind suddenly shifted about two points, and the ship "broadened to," and was struck by a heavy sea. One life-boat was carried away from her quarter, while the other life-boat was forced in-board, breaking the davits, and striking the rudder-head. It gave such a violent wrench to this, that the rudder was disabled, and it became necessary to rig up a temporary steering-apparatus, which is shown in our second illustration. It consisted of two spars lashed together, and towed directly under the stern, to the aft ends of which two hawsers were affixed, one leading on each side of the ship, through a block on the end of the spars. The Bacchante was enabled, by these means, safely to be steered into the port of Albany, West Australia, where she was laid up for brief repairs. The two young Princes went on to Adelaide and Melbourne.

GERMAN BEER AND MUSIC.

The so-called English Garden at Munich is adorned with a so-called Chinese Tower. It is fantastic and German, but a very good place to drink beer, to smoke, to moralise, to sentimentalise, and to hear music, which is sure to be very good, and so is the beer. These are both very good things, each in its way, and it is the judgment of German philosophers, which we shall not dispute, that they agree very well together. The best Munich beer, it is confessed, may be got at the Hofbräuhaus, in the Platzchen; unless you happen to be there in the month of May, when you should ask for "Bock-bier," just then in season, in a street opposite the Hôtel des Quatre Saisons, in Maximilian's Strasse. But there are many varieties of that innocent and agreeable beverage, the glory of Bavaria, the inspiration of Art and Poetry, which one would desire yearily to quaff on the banks "of Isar, rolling rapidly," or of the Schwabinger Bach, while listening to the strains of a delicious waltz from a perfect military band. As Milton says—

He who of such delights can judge, nor spare
To interpose them oft, is not unwise.

HENLEY REGATTA SKETCHES.

This week has seen the yearly pleasant spectacle of the assembled fleet of pleasure-boats and sportive aquatic strife on the fair sheet of fresh smooth water, the broad reach of the classic English Thames below the fine old bridge at Henley, where our noble metropolitan river, "strong without rage, without o'erflowing, full," sweeps on with majestic slowness, between the rows of tall poplars and woods of stately parks, the haunt of Midsummer loungers, and of Lotus-eating holiday idlers, regardless of the vast bustle of London far down the persistent stream. The Thames is truly English in every mile of its course, as well in the calm and cheerful air of tranquil preparedness, which attends its "unhasting, unrusting" flow through the rural meadows of Oxfordshire, of Buckinghamshire, and of Berkshire, amidst the stately ancient seats of royalty and historic aristocracy, as in the commanding self-sufficiency of its aspect when it enters the abode of the mightiest city population in the world, and washes the feet of Westminster Palace, and of the stern old Tower, before serving the uses of maritime trade in its progress to the sea. But at Henley, on Thursday and Friday last, the annual muster of rowing-clubs from London, Kingston, Eton, Oxford, and other places, which send thither emulous crews of eight-oars to contend for the notable prizes of superior speed, must have engaged the most eager attention of hundreds of pleased spectators, who had small leisure to reflect on the more abiding glories and beauties of the Thames. It is of the various parties and groups of visitors to the Regatta upon this occasion, rather than of the aquatic competition, that our Artist presents a few lively Sketches, which appear in one page of this week's publication, to exhibit, from a comical and mildly satirical point of view, the humours and manners of holiday folk assembled by the riverside. We are disposed to leave the precise indication of the point of his pictorial jokes to the discernment of experienced readers, who will readily appreciate the sentiments of so many pretty girls and gallant young gentlemen, more occupied with mutual attentions than

with any particular concern for the event of this or that boat-race; since it must be confessed that social recreation, here as everywhere, is an affair of mixed motives. The proper study of mankind is man or woman—not boats or horses, even at a race.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, June 28.

Paris is at present comparatively dull. The city, the gardens, the public promenades and parks are still in the full splendour of their new verdure, and the weather is cool enough to make Paris an agreeable dwelling-place. Fashion, however, is a terrible tyrant, and this is just the moment when fashion orders the Parisians to quit Paris, to leave their comfortable apartments, their pictures, their *bibelots*, their easy and elegant train of life, and to take up their summer quarters at Vichy, in the Pyrenees, or at the seaside, where they will find no comfort, and where elegance of life is impossible. During the last few years the Parisians have developed this taste for *villégiature* to a remarkable degree, solely because it is fashionable, and the proof is that their first care on discovering a seaside or watering place is to build a casino, a promenade, a theatre; to have Judic, Théo, and other Parisian artists to sing there; and, in short, to make the place as much like Paris as possible. Of all the Frenchmen and French women who spend the summer at the seaside there is hardly one in a hundred who does not hate the sea. Nevertheless, they continue to desert Paris, and, naturally, Paris in July and August is not very lively.

For the moment, the great subject of interest is the comet, Pons's comet or M. Bigourdan's comet, for it appears that the comet visited France in 1807, when M. Pons observed it, and gave it his name. Superstitious folk, as might be expected, are of opinion that the world is coming to an end, and the newspapers have raked up old prophecies of Aol and Aretius, a sixteenth-century astrologer, who predicted that the dissolution of our planet would begin on Nov. 15, 1881, and last a fortnight. The *gourmands*, on the other hand, are anticipating in imagination the delights of the vintage of 1881—comet year—remembering the famous comet wines of 1811.

M. Dufaure, the "old Liberal," as he called himself, died at his country house at Rueil yesterday morning. M. Dufaure was born in 1798, and, although he did good service to the present Republic in thwarting the schemes of the reactionaries under Marshal MacMahon in 1877, he had really long ceased to move with his contemporaries. He was a kind of political fossil of most unprepossessing appearance. His face looked as if it had been crumpled up as one crumples a piece of paper; his eyes lurked sombrely in two caverns overshadowed by undisciplined eyebrows; his mouth was twisted and contorted into a hard expression, like the rest of his face. His dress was that of a country *bourgeois*, impossible waistcoats and pantaloons that must have been old-fashioned in 1827. M. Dufaure was the thorough type of the *grincheux*. His very voice was so unselective that he was called *le nez qui parle*. On the other hand, M. Dufaure was an indefatigable student, a terrible logician, and an orator unsurpassed in bitterness, force, and caustic irony. This obstinate and eminently disagreeable statesman was the terror of every assembly to which he belonged. As for principles and convictions, he had none but the independence of his humour, his capricious mobility, and his brusque passions. On the other hand, as a private individual, M. Dufaure was a man of antique probity. Seven times Minister, under five different heads of the State, he was not even Knight of the Legion of Honour.

The Algerian troubles remain in *statu quo*. Parliament has of late been occupied almost entirely with the question of army reform. In the press there is some ill-feeling against Italy, and the Rothschilds have refused to have anything to do with the Italian loan.

T. C.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

The excitement caused by the riots at Marseilles continues throughout the country, and fresh demonstrations against the French have been held in several towns. The authorities, however, are doing their best to put a stop to them.

SPAIN.

Two Royal decrees have been published at Madrid—one dissolving the Cortes, and another putting an end to the forced cultivation of tobacco in the Philippine Islands on a system which amounted to a virtual slavery.

PORTUGAL.

The Queen's health is improving. A Royal Decree announces the opening at Lisbon, in November, of an Exhibition of Objects of Portuguese and Spanish Ornamental Decorative Art. The King's father is the president, and a numerous Commission has been appointed to collect objects throughout the country. The exhibition will last three months. Spain will contribute the objects now exhibiting at the South Kensington Museum.

GERMANY.

The Empress of Germany is rather seriously ill. She has had to undergo an operation, which at her advanced age is somewhat critical.

Owing to a somewhat severe relapse caused by over-exercise in his grounds, Prince Bismarck has been obliged to postpone his departure for Kissingen.

HOLLAND.

After a debate extending over six days, the Second Chamber has adopted, by 40 votes to 33, the bill for effecting considerable improvements in the canal connecting Amsterdam with the Rhine. The chief opposition to the measure came from the commercial community of Amsterdam.

DENMARK.

The Minister of Finance on Monday presented to the Folkething a bill authorising the prolongation of the period allowed for the provisional exercise of the Budget until the regular Budget Bill has been finally disposed of.

TURKEY.

The trial of the Pashas and others accused of the murder of the late Sultan Aziz began in Constantinople on Monday. Nouri Pasha admitted having, by order of a Commission—including Midhat, Ruchdi, and Mahmoud Pashas—ordered the Sultan to be put to death. Midhat denied the existence of such a Commission, and adhered to his statement that Abdul Aziz committed suicide. The trial was concluded on Tuesday; the Judges decided that the two prisoners named Mustapha (one a gardener and the other an athlete), Fabri Bey, and Hadi Mehmed were guilty of the murder; and that Ali Bey, Nedjib Bey, Midhat Pasha, Nouri Pasha, and Mahmoud Damat

Pasha were accomplices, being privy to the crime. On Wednesday the Court pronounced judgment, and delivered sentence of death upon Midhat Pasha, Mahmoud Damad Pasha, Nouri Pasha, Ali Bey, Nejib Bey, Fabri Bey, Hadji Mehmed, Mustapha, the wrestler, and Mustapha, the gardener. Izzet and Seyd are each sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

Telegrams from Constantinople report the embezzlement by Sadyk Pasha of £10,500 of the money contributed for the relief of the sufferers by the earthquake at Chios. He has been arrested.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Cape Town correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs that the Cape Parliament has been prorogued until Sept. 7. The only measures of importance passed during the brief session have been connected with railway extension and harbour management. The Ministry (the correspondent says) appear to possess the general confidence of the colony. Peace with the Basutos is now regarded as almost assured. From the Transvaal it is reported that the Commission is still sitting in Pretoria. Its labours are kept secret.

A Durban telegram to the *Times* states that the native chiefs in all parts of the country say that they will fight rather than acknowledge the supremacy of the Boers. Montsoia, a loyal Barolong chief, says that he has under his command, besides his ordinary army, 8000 men armed with breechloading rifles and 1000 mounted men.

AUSTRALIA.

Sir Arthur Blyth, the Agent-General for South Australia, has received a telegram from the Government in Adelaide, dated the 24th ult., informing him that the Hon. William Morgan's Ministry had resigned, and been succeeded by the Hon. John Cox Bray, as Chief Secretary and Premier; the Hon. John W. Downer, Attorney-General; the Hon. Lavington Glyde, Treasurer; the Hon. Alfred Catt, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration; the Hon. James Garden Ramsay, Commissioner of Public Works; and the Hon. John Langdon Parsons, as Minister of Education.

Sir Arthur Blyth has received this further telegram:—"The revenue for the year ending June 25 is £165,000 more than last year. Splendid rains continue; prospects of wheat and wool excellent."

The Agent-General for New South Wales has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the ship Clyde, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in March.

We believe that it is probable that Mr. Grant-Duff will accept the Governorship of Madras.

An attack has been made upon a French Catholic mission in Abyssinia by the troops of King John, and reparation has been demanded.

The celebration of the 245th anniversary of the foundation of Utrecht University began on Sunday. This week has been devoted to the commemoration, for which great preparations had been made. On Monday there was a historical cavalcade.

A waterspout burst last Saturday at Dobrzan, Bohemia, descending in a terrible shower of hail. A considerable tract of land was inundated, and great damage inflicted, the crops being partially destroyed.

The Queen has made the following appointments:—Sir John H. Glover, G.C.M.G., to be Governor of the Leeward Islands; Mr. W. Robinson, C.M.G., to be Governor of the Windward Islands; and Sir H. F. B. Maxse, K.C.M.G., to be Governor of Newfoundland.

A telegram from Mexico received in New York states that on the night of the 24th ult., owing to the giving way of a stone bridge, a railway train fell into the San Antonio river, near Cuartla, and that nearly 200 passengers, mostly soldiers, were killed and many others injured.

The Hon. Lionel Sackville West, her Majesty's Minister at Madrid, succeeds Sir E. Thornton as her Majesty's Minister at Washington; Mr. R. B. D. Morier, C.B., her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, succeeds Mr. West; and Sir Charles L. Wyke, K.C.B., her Majesty's Minister at Copenhagen, will be transferred, in succession to Mr. Morier.

The Japanese papers report that a new palace for the residence of the Mikado is about being built at Yeddo, which will be entirely of wood, and will cost 5,600,000 yen (nearly £1,120,000). There will be, however, a grand reception-hall, in which all grand state ceremonies will be performed, which is to be built partly of tiles and partly of wood, at an estimated cost of 170,000 yen (about £34,000).

The *Times* correspondent at Quetta states that Ayoub Khan's cause has sustained a great shock by his recent defeats, and that he is likely to endeavour to come to terms with Abdur Rahman. The Calcutta correspondent of the same journal, however, asserts that the Ameer is becoming more and more unpopular at Cabul, and that he has sent to Tashkend the whole of the subsidy granted him by the English Government. According to the same authority, all the arrangements for the evacuation of Pishan are completed, but it is not likely to be carried out for some time, and it "is extremely improbable" that Quetta will be abandoned.

A New York correspondent telegraphs the results of an amateur detective inquiry that has been held with a view to recover the remains of Mr. Stewart, a millionaire, which were stolen from a tomb where they were temporarily resting until the church which his widow was having erected for their reception was finished. The body is said to have been stolen by Mike Kelly and his brother Edward, assisted by confederates. The first-named is now in Arizona, and Edward is in concealment in New Jersey, near New York. The latter is said to be ready to hand over the body, which is intact, with the coffin-plate to show its identity, on payment of a ransom of twenty-five thousand dollars.

It is officially notified that the following candidates competed successfully at the recent examination for Naval cadships at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich:—R. W. Johnson, H. L. D' E. Skipworth, G. H. Borrett, P. N. Dumas, C. F. Dampier, T. Jackson, R. D. Shaw, A. P. Davidson, W. Driffield, W. D. Church, F. F. A. H. Chapman, G. L. Grover, T. C. Smyth, C. T. R. L. Learmonth, B. C. Fanshawe, R. F. Scott, G. R. Mansell, W. Wynter, M. Woolcombe, Alexander Gillespie, Colonial candidate.

A new park for the borough of Halifax was opened last week. It is called Shropps Park, is on the north side of the town, and has an area of twenty-five acres. The site has been generously leased to the Corporation for 999 years by Mr. Henry Savile, of Rufford Abbey, at a nominal rent, and part of the expense of formation has been borne by Mr. Edward Akroyd, formerly M.P. for Halifax. The park contains large football and cricket grounds, a central pavilion, drinking and ornamental fountains, a fine waterfall, &c. About 60,000 trees and shrubs have been planted. A drive round the park runs along the top of a cliff commanding good views.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty, since her return to Windsor, has been visited by the various members of the Royal family from town. The Grand Duke of Hesse came to the castle the day after the Queen's arrival.

Princess Beatrice paid a visit to the Empress Eugénie yesterday week at New Malden, the Empress meeting her Royal Highness at Twickenham Station, and driving with her to Coombe Cottage.

Prince Christian lunched with her Majesty last Saturday. The Grand Duke of Hesse, who had been to town for the state ball, returned to the castle. Princess Louise of Lorne and Prince Leopold also arrived.

The Royal dinner party included Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, the Grand Duke of Hesse, Prince Leopold, Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse, the Dowager Duchess of Athole, Lord Methuen, the Right Hon. Sir W. V. Harcourt, Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir H. Ponsonby, and Mr. Sahl.

The Queen, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, the Grand Duke of Hesse, Prince Leopold, and Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle, the Rev. Francis J. Holland, minister of Quebec Chapel, officiating.

Princess Louise of Lorne and Prince Leopold returned to London on Monday. The Premier and Earl Sydney had audiences of her Majesty, and the latter presented an address from the House of Lords. The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the Queen and remained to luncheon, after which the Grand Duke of Hesse went with them to Coombe Cottage, and returned with their Royal Highnesses to Marlborough House. Prince and Princess Christian dined with her Majesty.

Tuesday was the forty-third anniversary of the Queen's coronation, the day being observed with the usual honours. Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse left for Marlborough House.

Lord Carrington is gazetted Captain of her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, in the room of Charles, Marquis of Huntly, resigned.

At the State ball given by the Queen's command yesterday week at Buckingham Palace, there were present, with the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Grand Duke of Hesse, Prince and Princess Christian, Prince Leopold, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck. The usual State etiquette was observed.

The Princess of Wales wore a dress of satin, covered in clouds of tulle, with draperies and corsage of rich white embroidered satin, embroidered in chenille, white bugles and pearls, caught up with a large bunch of reine marguerites on jupe and corsage; head-dress, a tiara of diamonds; ornaments, pearls and diamonds. Orders, Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, St. Catherine of Russia, and the Danish family order.

Princess Christian's dress was of red satin trimmed with gold embroidery, veiled with tulle; ornaments, diamonds, pearls, and emeralds; head-dress, diamonds, roses, and mignonette. Orders, the Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, St. Catherine of Russia, the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order, the Prussian Order for Care of the Sick and Wounded, and the Order of Louise of Prussia.

A State Concert was given at the palace on Wednesday evening.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales was present at a meeting of the trustees of the British Museum at the offices of the museum last Saturday; and subsequently accompanied the Princess and their daughters to the second annual Grand Military Tournament at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, in aid of the funds of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows; his Royal Highness having the previous Thursday presided at the triennial festival of the institution. The Prince and Princess dined with Lady Molesworth at her residence in Eaton-place. On Sunday morning their Royal Highnesses and the young Princesses of Wales attended Divine service; and in the afternoon the Princess and her daughters, after being present at the flower service at Berkeley Chapel, visited the Hospital for Children with Hip Disease, Queen-square, Bloomsbury. The Princesses went from bed to bed distributing the fruit and flowers, the little patients talking to their visitors, unaware who they were. The Princess gave permission that the institution should henceforth be known as the Alexandra Hospital for Hip Disease in Childhood. On Monday the Prince and Princess, after visiting the Queen and the Empress Eugénie, went to a ball given by Mr. and Mrs. Villebois at their residence in Belgrave-square, the Grand Duke of Hesse accompanying them. Their Royal Highnesses and the Grand Duke dined with the Earl and Countess of Wilton at their residence in Grosvenor-square on Tuesday; and on Wednesday the Prince and Princess opened an infirmary at Rockham-street, Ludbrooke-road, built by the parish of St. Marylebone for their sick poor; and, accompanied by Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse, were present at the State Concert. The Prince, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, visited the studio of Count Gleichen a few days since, and met the committee for the erection of the monument to the late Prince Imperial which is to be placed in front of the Military Academy at Woolwich. The Empress Eugénie, who has inspected the statue, pronounces the likeness to be perfect.

His Royal Highness has subscribed one hundred guineas towards the national memorial to the Earl of Beaconsfield.

The Prince will visit the Royal Agricultural Show at Derby on the 15th inst.

The Princess attended Herr Rubinstein's fourth recital, and Herr Richter's last concert at the St. James's Hall; and Princesses Victoria and Maud of Wales were present at Mdle. Pacini's *matinée musicale* at the Marlborough Rooms.

Princes Albert Victor and George have again taken up their quarters on board the *Bacchante*. Their Royal Highnesses have dined with the Marquis of Normanby, Governor of Victoria.

A grand dinner in honour of the Duke of Edinburgh was given yesterday week at the hunting castle known as The Ermitage, Copenhagen. Besides his Royal Highness, there were present all the members of the Royal family of Denmark, the Court dignitaries, the commanders of the ships forming the British squadron, the members of the British Legation, the Ministers, and several naval officers.

Prince and Princess Christian came to London on Tuesday to pass the week. The Princess has been elected a dame chevalière of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England.

The Royal yacht *Osborne*, with the Duke and Duchess of Connaught on board, left Scilly last Saturday for Guernsey.

Princess Louise of Lorne and Prince Leopold went to the private view of the Exhibition of Royal Windsor Tapestries in Old Bond-street.

Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, presided over the festival of the Wiltshire Society, which was held yesterday week at the Albion. The Prince arrived at Bestwood Lodge, the seat of the Duke of St. Albans, on Monday. His Royal Highness was met at Daybrook station by his noble host, and drove with him to Bestwood, escorted by a detachment of the South Notts Yeomanry. On Tuesday the Prince went to Newstead Abbey (now the seat of Mr. W. F. Webb), and on Wednesday to the romantic district in the north of the county known as "The

Dukeries," and lunched with the Duke of Portland at Welbeck Abbey. On Thursday the Prince opened the new University College at Nottingham.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck, with their four children, paid a visit to the military tournament which has been held at the Agricultural Hall. The Duke and Duchess and their children visited the Victoria Hospital for children, Queen's-road, Chelsea, on Sunday afternoon, after attending the flower service at the Berkeley-street Chapel, bringing with them a large portion of the flowers, fruit, &c., which they distributed amongst the children in the wards. On Monday the Duchess opened a new lodge of the Rochester Diocesan Girls' Friendly Society in Brixton Rise. Purses were presented to her Royal Highness in aid of the funds.

The Duke of Cambridge presided at the annual dinner of the officers of the Staff College, which took place yesterday week at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The Earl of Kilmorey was married to Miss Nellie Baldock, second daughter of the late Mr. E. H. Baldock, formerly M.P. for Shrewsbury, on Thursday week, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square. The bride was accompanied by her brother, Mr. Edward Baldock, who gave her away. Her bridesmaids were Miss Baldock, sister of the bride; Lady Mary Needham, sister of the bridegroom; the Hon. Caroline Roche, Miss Sybell Corbet, the Hon. Blanche Colville, and Miss Colville; and the Hon. Edward Needham, R.N., acted as best man. Wedding gifts were sent by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Leopold, and the Duke of Teck. Some friends of Lord Kilmorey presented him with three magnificent silver bowls, the principal one being calculated to hold several gallons of punch. Gifts were also sent by the tenantry and the several households.

On Saturday, at St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. Norman Grosvenor, third son of Lord Ebury, was married to Caroline Susan Theodora, fourth daughter of the Right Hon. James Stuart Wortley.

The marriage of Mr. Henry de Vere Vane and Lady Catherine Sarah Cecil, third daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, was solemnised at St. Thomas's Church, Portman-square, on Tuesday.

Marriages will shortly take place between the Hon. Bernard Constable Maxwell, brother of Lord Herries, and Miss Jessup, daughter of Mr. Alfred D. Jessup, of Philadelphia, now residing at Westwood Park, Worcestershire; and between Sir George Colthurst, Bart., of Blarney Castle, County Cork, and Miss Edith Morris, only surviving child of the late Mr. Jonas Morris, of Dunkettle, in the same county.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The specialty of last week—indeed, of the season—the production of Herr Anton Rubinstein's "Il Demonio," was duly recorded by us. The opera was repeated on Saturday, again with great effect—Gounod's "Romeo e Giulietta" having been given on the previous Thursday, for the first time this season, with the charming performance of Madame Adelina Patti as the heroine. This has been a special feature ever since the first production here of the Italian version of Gounod's Opera, in 1867. Signori Nicolini and Cotogni were again, respectively, the Romeo and Mercutio, other characters having been efficiently sustained by Mdle. Guercia (Stefano), Mdle. Ghiotti (the Nurse), Signor de Reszke (Friar Lawrence), M. Dauphin (Capulet), &c.

A grand orchestral concert is to be given this (Saturday) afternoon, when Herr Rubinstein will play his pianoforte fantasia in C and other solo pieces, and conduct his fifth symphony (in G minor). Vocal music will be rendered by Madame Albani.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Boito's "Mefistofele" was reproduced on Thursday week. Of this remarkable work we spoke in detail on the occasion of its first performance here, towards the close of last year's season. Like Wagner, Signor Boito is his own poet and dramatist, displaying great literary ability as well as much original power as a composer. The principal characters were again represented, as in last year's performances, by Madame Christine Nilsson, and Signori Campanini and Nanetti. The acting and singing of the lady in the double impersonation of Margaret and Helen of Troy were of the same special excellence as before; the music of the Garden Scene and that of the Prison having been given respectively with exquisite charm and dramatic power. In the character of Marta, and that of Pantalio in the final "classical" act, Mdle. de Belocca replaced Madame Trebelli. The beautiful quartet in the garden scene was encored, as usual, and the whole work was again recognised as a remarkable product of the modern Italian school. As before, Signor Campanini was the Faust and Signor Nanetti the Mephistopheles.

On Saturday, Mdle. Emma Juch made her second appearance, for the first time as Violetta in "La Traviata," and quite confirmed the good impression made by her previous performance as Filina in "Mignon." With further study and experience, the lady can scarcely fail to achieve a prominent position.

A grand operatic concert was given at the Royal Albert Hall on Saturday, supported by some of the chief vocalists of Her Majesty's Theatre, including Madame Christine Nilsson, Mdle. Ilma di Murska, and other eminent artists.

SIR JULIUS BENEDICT'S CONCERT.

Sir Julius Benedict's annual concert on Wednesday was again one of the remarkable events of the season, as it had been for the previous forty-five years. Mesdames Albani and Sembrich contributed some well-known brilliant vocal performances, Mesdames Trebelli and Scalchi having been heard in familiar pieces. The programme also comprised the names of Mdles. Syrwid and Wennberg, the two Misses Robertson, Miss Beebe, Signori Gayarre, Lassalle, Mierzvinsky, De Reszke, and Gailhard; Mr. Santley and Mr. Griffin.

A new song, "From the bosom of ocean," by Sir J. Benedict, was finely sung by Madame Patey, and pleased greatly. Among other musical specialties were: An effective duet for harp and pianoforte, on subjects from "Faust," composed by Sir J. Benedict, and played by Mr. J. Thomas and the composer; and a pleasing duet, by Mr. L. Engel, for harmonium and pianoforte, played by himself and Sir J. Benedict.

Madame Sophie Menter was prevented by illness from appearing, and was replaced by Mdle. Anna Mayer, who played a pianoforte solo with much success. Other solos were skillfully performed by M. Lasserre (violin), Herr Auer, and M. Masin (violin), and pianoforte (Sir J. Benedict).

During the concert Mdle. Sarah Bernhardt recited some charming lines, entitled "Les deux Mères," written expressly for the occasion by M. Legouvé; another successful recitation having been that of Mr. Irving in H. G. Bell's poem, "The Uncle," interspersed with characteristic

pianoforte accompaniments composed and played by Sir J. Benedict. The encore of this was replied to by a humorous recital. St. James's Hall was crowded with a fashionable audience.

The series of nine Richter concerts originally announced, closed on Thursday evening with a fine performance of Beethoven's colossal Mass in D ("Missa Solemnis"), which produced a profound impression, as such sublime music must ever do. The choruses were generally well sung, and the solos were efficiently rendered by Misses Pyk and Orridge, Mr. W. Shakespeare and Herr Henschel. The Mass was announced for repetition at an extra performance on Monday evening.

Herr Anton Rubinstein's fourth recital attracted another large attendance at St. James's Hall on Thursday week, when he played a varied selection with great effect. Herr Rubinstein gave his fifth pianoforte recital (and last but one) at St. James's Hall last Thursday afternoon. Another is announced for Monday next.

Promenade concerts have been established at Hengler's Cirque in Argyll-street—a full orchestra, conducted by Mr. Weist Hill, being a special feature of the arrangements. The opening programme comprised a varied selection of instrumental music, the latter contributed by Mdles. Ilma di Murska and Cummings, Mr. S. Webb, and Mr. F. Wood. Offenbach's operetta "Lisichen and Fritzenchen"—well sustained by Madame N. Stuart and Mr. F. Wood—preceded the concert. The scheme seems likely to prove successful.

Mr. Ganz finished his series of excellent concerts with the fifth performance on Saturday afternoon, when two cleverly-written orchestral "Intermezzi" by Mrs. Meadows White (Alice Mary Smith) were introduced for the first time. They are from the setting of the "Masque of Pandora," and are pleasing in style and cleverly instrumented. The programme also included Sir J. Benedict's bright festival overture in D, that to "Der Freischütz," Beethoven's seventh symphony, Schumann's pianoforte concerto in A minor, and unaccompanied solos, finely played by Madame Menter, and vocal pieces effectively sung by Madame Marie Roze.

Mr. Joseph Wieniawski gave his second pianoforte recital at St. James's Hall on Monday afternoon, when he played with great effect a selection from the works of Chopin.

The seventh Matinee of the Musical Union, on Tuesday, was rendered special by a string quartet and a sonata for piano and violin, composed by Herr Rubinstein, each given for the first time. Of the merits of the compositions we must await another opportunity to speak. Herr Rubinstein was the pianist, in the sonata, in Schumann's quartet, and in solo pieces.

The London Musical Society gave the second concert of the season at St. James's Hall, on Thursday evening, the programme having comprised the cantatas "Nenia," by Goetz; "Gallia," by Gounod; and "The Pilgrimage of the Rose," by Schumann; and a pianoforte concerto by Liszt (pianist, Herr Reisenhauer).

Yesterday (Friday) afternoon the Royal Academy of Music gave a students' orchestral concert, both at St. James's Hall.

Signor Ardit's annual concert took place yesterday (Friday) at the Marlborough Rooms; a varied programme having been contributed to by some of the principal artists of Her Majesty's Theatre.

The miscellaneous concerts of the week have included those of M. Hollnan (violinist), and Madame Bloch and Miss Sturmfels (pianists).

Herr Tivadar Nachéz will give a morning concert next Wednesday at Marlborough Rooms, assisted by some distinguished artists; and on the following afternoon the pupils of Madame Sainton-Dolby's Vocal Academy give a concert at Steinway Hall.

"WINDSOR TAPESTRY."

A collection of tapestries made at the factory which has been established under Royal patronage at Windsor, is on view in some of the rooms of Mr. Bassano, the photographer, Old Bond-street. The largest piece represents an "Episode in the Battle of Aylesford," and is from a cartoon which was the last work of Mr. E. M. Ward, R.A. Another large tapestry from a design by this artist is "The Death of the Stag." Four panels of the seasons are from sketches by Louisa, Marchioness of Waterfield, the figures enlarged by Mrs. E. M. Ward. Mr. Hodgson, R.A., has also supplied important designs for large tapestries representing "The Men of Kent marching in front of Harold's Army," and "The Siege of Rochester Castle by Simon de Montfort, and Burning of Rochester Bridge." And there is a series illustrative of Tennyson's "Idylls of the King" after designs by Herbert A. Bone. In all technical points of manufacture the new factory leaves nothing to desire; but a mistake has been made throughout as to the character of design and treatment suitable for tapestry. All the designs ignore more or less the flat surface, the material, and the principles of design proper to wall decoration, and especially if employed for an historical quasi monumental purpose. The remark applies, we are bound to say, most forcibly to the designs of Mr. Ward—their strong colouring, strong shadows, complete modelling; their want of breadth and flat tint. The *défautes de ses qualités* here appear exaggerated; the style indeed of few artists of our school was less adapted for reproduction in tapestry; but we can hardly credit to the painter the defects of drawing and anatomy apparent in "The Battle of Aylesford." In the same rooms are some very fine pieces of decorative furniture, mostly contributed by Messrs. Gillow.

The Corporation of the city of London have commissioned Mr. C. B. Birch, A.R.A., to execute a bust in marble of the late Earl Russell, to be placed in the Guildhall.

The council of the Sydney International Exhibition have awarded to Mr. Birch a first medal and diploma for his bronze group of "Retaliation," which has been purchased for the Sydney National Gallery.

Messrs. Hildesheimer and Faulkner announce a competitive exhibition of Designs and Pictures suitable for Christmas and New-Year Cards, to be held at the gallery of the Society of British Artists; £3500 will be awarded as prizes. The judges named are Messrs. Frith, Millais, and Marcus Stone. Works must be sent in on the 26th inst. The exhibition will open on Aug. 8 and close on Aug. 27.

The members of the Royal Academy will meet on Wednesday, July 13, to elect an R.A. to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Redgrave.

The Lord Mayor entertained about 300 gentlemen connected with literature and journalism at a dinner at the Mansion House last Saturday. The guests included the Earl of Lytton, the Earl of Rosslyn, the Earl of Desart, Lord Houghton, Viscount Sherbrooke, Mr. Justice Grove, Lord Lamington, the Right Hon. Lyon Playfair, M.P., and Canon Farrar. The Lord Mayor will entertain her Majesty's Ministers at dinner, at the Mansion House, on Saturday, Aug. 6.



ROYAL PICNIC AT VIRGINIA WATER.

SEE NEXT PAGE.

A ROYAL VOYAGE ON VIRGINIA WATER.

The beautiful piece of ornamental water, situated near Egham, in Surrey, on the south-east border of Windsor Park, was constructed in the reign of George II., by order of the Duke of Cumberland, then Ranger of Windsor Park. His Royal Highness was sometime Governor of Virginia, when that territory, which is now one of the United States, was a colony subject to the King of Great Britain. In commemoration of this dignity, the name of "Virginia Water" was bestowed on the pretty artificial lake, which was formed, under the direction of Paul Sandby, an eminent landscape artist and landscape gardener, by turning the small streams of the district into a basin, partly natural, but deepened and widened, extending a mile and a half in length. The banks of this lake, which are included within Windsor Park, are planted with groves, interspersed with lawns, presenting a very agreeable aspect; but it is a question of taste whether they are much adorned by some of the buildings which George IV. caused to be erected here. There is the Hermitage, on a slight eminence overlooking the water; the Chinese pagoda, with a gallery from which George IV. used to cast his line in the sport of angling; the Belvedere, a triangular building with turrets, armed with a battery of old guns; and the mimic ruins of a Grecian colonnade, the materials of which are marbles brought from Tunis. At the lower end of the lake is a cascade, by which its waters are poured into a passage underneath the Bagshot-road, to reach the Thames at Chertsey; and here is a grotto, formed of the materials of a Druid stone cromlech found on Bagshot Heath.

Virginia Water is still a favourite resort of the Royal Family, whenever they are in the neighbourhood; and the Prince and Princess of Wales, with their children, have now and then enjoyed a picnic party there, and embarked upon the lake. During their stay at St. Leonard's Hill, for the Ascot Race week, their Royal Highnesses came to spend a few hours of the evening at this pleasant summer retreat. Upon the last occasion, which was on Saturday week, they went out in a rowing-boat, followed by the ladies and gentlemen of their party in a variety of skiffs and other craft, decked with bannerets, which were briskly navigated up and down, while the band of the Royal Horse Guards enlivened the fête with music. But the ingenious contrivance styled a "water-velocipede," which is shown in our large Engraving, was not absent from the miniature fleet on Virginia Water; and it has frequently been worked by the Princess as well as by the Prince of Wales, in their more private hours of open-air recreation there, as well as in garden parties elsewhere. It is the patent invention of Messrs. Searle and Sons, boat-builders, of Stangate, Lambeth, who have made these machines since 1869. They have been supplied to Virginia Water, and to the ornamental water in the gardens of Buckingham Palace; also to those of Kensington House, where they were used at the Bachelors' Ball and at the Atalanta Fête; and to those of the Marchioness of Camden, at Bayham Abbey, recently visited by the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness is said to like sometimes using a particular machine for a single person, being thus enabled to get himself a little apart from the numerous suite or party of friends attending his presence. The Princess of Wales has no difficulty in working the apparatus, to indulge herself and two or three of her young daughters with a little trip over the smooth water. There is, indeed, nothing laborious in the exercise, which is merely a slight treading action of the foot, leaving the hands quite free for the steering-ropes. The operator sits rather high, and has perfect command over the movements of the light vessel. A speed of four miles an hour can be maintained a long time, in the "water-velocipede," without much fatigue.

THE NEW COMET.

Our northern hemisphere has been visited, for the first time for some years, by a comet, visible to the naked eye. It was first seen on May 29 by M. Cruls, at Rio de Janeiro. Its appearance in this country confirmed the following prediction by Mr. J. R. Hind, superintendent of the *Nautical Almanac*, on Tuesday week:—"The great southern comet may be first seen in the constellation Auriga, probably in strong twilight, to-morrow (June 22) morning; but if there is no material error in the elements as they have reached Europe, certainly on the following morning. Its elevation above the horizon will increase daily. The point of most interest to astronomical observers here, which is indicated by the approximate orbit telegraphed from Rio, is this—that the comet's intensity of light is now upwards of five times greater than it possessed when it attracted attention in South America and South Africa at the end of May and beginning of June; in the course of a week this intensity will have diminished by one-third of its present amount."

Its position was close to Capella, the brightest star in Auriga, and nearly due north. It could thus easily be found even in strong twilight, but as there can hardly be said to be any real night just at this time of the year, it was difficult to make out the length of the tail, which has only been traced for about five degrees. The nucleus was as bright as a star of the first magnitude, and, in a telescope, appears enveloped in a somewhat condensed coma. The last four nights of last week were very clear, and astronomers will have been able to collect a sufficient number of observations to calculate its orbit. It has been seen all over the country, and appears to have excited in some places the old superstitious fears of war, pestilence, famine, hot weather, and like calamities.

At the Greenwich Observatory the Comet was well observed on Friday night, and its position accurately determined. The Astronomer-Royal says:—"At the time of Meridian passage it was in R.A. 5h. 38 min. 39 sec., N.P.D. 40 deg. 36 min. 35 sec., forming a nearly equilateral triangle with Capella and beta Aurigæ, the tail extending seven or eight degrees nearly in the direction of the Pole Star. The head was far brighter than Capella or any other star in the heavens. In the telescope it showed a structure somewhat resembling Coggia's Comet of 1874, with two interlacing arcs of light, that on the preceding side being much brighter and more extensive. There was also a striking straight wisp of light extending from the nucleus nearly in the direction of the axis of the tail."

Mr. Huggins writes to the *Times* that on Friday night he obtained a photograph of the more refrangible part of the spectrum of the comet. This photograph shows a pair of bright lines, apparently belonging to the bright spectrum of carbon which he observed in the comets of 1866 and 1868. There is also a continuous spectrum, in which the Fraunhofer lines can be seen, which shows that this part of the comet's light is reflected solar light.

The name of this celestial visitor is, it seems, to be "Comet B, 1881." There is considerable incertitude as to its orbit, one estimate being that it takes 122,683 years to describe its orbit.

The professors of University College gave a conversazione on Monday night.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

Noble Lords may well have sighed for dispatch on the part of the Commons when they read of the celerity with which the actual Comet flashes through the heavens, and compared that aerial flight with the slow progress of the legislative Comet in the Lower House. On Tuesday, there was current a rumour, unsubstantial as it was improbable, that a bright, particular luminary, the Prime Minister himself, would soon be transplanted to the exalted sphere of "another place," and thenceforth be known as the Earl of Oxford. Failing the corroboration of this incredible report, the House of Lords very likely joined in the satisfaction and relief experienced in the Lower Chamber when Mr. Gladstone made the hopeful Ministerial announcement presently to be referred to.

Like unto a row of quiescent volcanoes, to vary a memorable metaphor, will the Opposition chiefs in the Lords probably continue to appear until the Irish Land Bill makes its appearance. If it is recorded that yesterday week their Lordships held out hopes of invigorating plunges into metropolitan sea-baths by passing the London Sea-Water Supply Bill; that on Monday the short-suffering Lord Chancellor had only to sit on the woolsack while a Ballyclare Railway Bill, after some interested discussion, was read the third time, and the obvious need of keeping in repair the soldiers' cemeteries in the Crimea was pointed out by the Marquis of Hertford, with whom the Earl of Morley and the Duke of Cambridge cordially agreed; and if it is added, in passing, that on Tuesday such various subjects as veterinary surgeons, protection of wild birds, regimental titles and facings, and the vexed question of army reorganisation exercised the minds of their Lordships—enough will have been said to show in what fashion peers are keeping their hands in for the good time coming, when they will be called upon to display their mastery of the "noble art" on the crack Ministerial measure of the year.

In the House of Commons it is generally felt Mr. Gladstone did not rise a moment too soon to move the resolution which will have the effect of expediting the passing of the Irish Land Bill through the Lower House. As the Prime Minister said on Tuesday, in moving that the measure should in future have precedence every day it is set down among the orders, hon. members have already been in session a month longer than usual, and the fourth clause only of the bill has been reached and completed. Mr. Gladstone skillfully offered the tempting bait of adjournment before the Twelfth of August. This attractive prospect of the morning with the grouse did it. A show of hesitation was made by Sir Stafford Northcote, who naturally wished to know which of the other Ministerial bills were to be proceeded with; a verbal amendment was introduced by Mr. Chaplin, only to withdraw it; a few ungracious words came, as was to be expected, from the self-constituted Home-Rule leaders and from Mr. Cowen; and then Mr. Gladstone had his way.

The multiplicity of social questions that crop up in Committee on the Land Bill, and the microscopic nature of some of the definitions, gave some force to Mr. Edward Clarke's rough and ready suggestion on Tuesday. This was that, as the four clauses adopted embodied the vital portions of the measure, it would facilitate business to drop the remaining clauses, and simply add a new one to the effect that every existing tenancy should be deemed, under the Act, a statutory tenancy for fifteen years. But clause 5, dealing with compensation to tenants for disturbance, came on, and found Ministerialists and Opposition differing as much as ever as to the rights of landlords and tenants. The logic of force, however, was on the side of the Government, who maintained their large majorities of one hundred and upwards. For all that, the Attorney-General for Ireland has not rigidly kept to a hard-and-fast line always. On Wednesday, for instance, an amendment introduced with business-like plainness by Mr. W. H. Smith evidently induced the Ministry to so alter the clause that the tenancy under which compensation should be granted should not exceed £300 in value.

The short but sweet debates on Army Organisation and the Anglo-Turkish Convention yesterday week formed a welcome change. The main features of Mr. Childers' supplementary scheme were to offer greater encouragement to non-commissioned officers (whose pay would be increased), to remain in the Army the full term of twenty-one years, after which they would be entitled to their pensions; but not to allow privates to re-enlist after twelve years' service. Freedom of exchange between home and service battalions would be offered to commanding officers. The increased expenses of non-commissioned officers would be £60,000 and the reserves £20,000; but the new scheme would eventually effect a general saving of £680,000.

Mr. Goschen (who ought to be sitting now on the Treasury bench) was deservedly complimented on the success of his Eastern mission when Mr. Rylands sought to show cause why England should withdraw from the Anglo-Turkish Convention. That diplomatic instrument was gallantly defended by Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Bourke, and Sir Drummond Wolff, whose Assyrian attack on the Ministerial fold, however, was well met by Sir Charles Dilke, and repelled by Mr. Gladstone in one of the slashing speeches he has made this Session—a vigorous address reminding his followers of the dashing assaults he delivered against the late Government when the Eastern Question was uppermost.

The examiners for the previous examination at Cambridge announce that the undermentioned female students have passed Part I. of that examination:—Class I.—Beggs, Case, Macleod, Taylor, and Writer, Girton. Class II.—Fletcher and Gallenga, Girton; Perry and Tucker, Newnham. In Part II. of the examination the following have passed: Class I.—Case, Girton; Perry, Newnham; and Vinter, Girton. Class II.—Davies, Girton. Additional subjects: Class I.—Case, Girton; Perry, Newnham; and Vinter, Girton. Class II.—Ellis, Fraser, Gadsden, De Nottbeck, and Steedman, Girton.

Sir Herbert Sandford, who represented at the Melbourne Exhibition the Royal Commission, has returned to England, and brings with him the complete official roll of awards to British exhibitors. Sir Herbert Sandford has issued cards inviting all the British exhibitors to meet him next Wednesday (July 6), at the Victoria Office, 8, Victoria-chambers, Westminster. Of the awards made to exhibitors for the United Kingdom, which are upwards of 1200 in number, 882 are accompanied by medals representing the highest order of merit. Of these 186 are gold, 483 silver, and 213 bronze.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled on Monday at Tavistock House, Tavistock-square (for many years the residence of the late Charles Dickens), to witness the opening of it as the new premises of the Jews' College, established about a quarter of a century ago in Finsbury-square, and removed to enable students to attend University College for secular education, the Jews' College being now devoted solely to the work of training for the ministry. The amount required to defray the cost of the lease and fittings is about £3000. The inaugural ceremony was presided over by Sir B. H. Ellis, chairman of the council.

NEW BOOKS.

Nobody with a taste for natural history, that is, nobody with a sound mind in a sound or an unsound body, can fail to reap delight from such a book as *Siberia in Europe*, by Henry Seebohm, F.L.S., F.Z.S., F.R.G.S. (John Murray), a volume freely and charmingly illustrated, pleasantly and very unpretentiously written, and furnished with the ever desirable and useful index. The book is extremely ornithological; but it is to be hoped that a knowledge of ornithology is not necessary for appreciation of its general worth; certainly such knowledge is unnecessary for deep enjoyment of it. The year 1875 may seem to be a long while ago; but, whether or no, that is the year in which the trip was undertaken during which materials were collected for the interesting and instructive narrative contained in the valuable volume under consideration. The author and an ornithological friend of his set out to explore "the lower valley of the Petchora, in North-East Russia," chiefly for ornithological purposes; and their object was to discover, if possible, the breeding-grounds of the Grey Plover, the Little Stint, the Sanderling, the Curlew Sandpiper, the Knot, and Bewick's Swan. The Knot was the only case in which they were entirely unsuccessful; of all the rest they found some traces, if not the nests they sought, in the valley of the Petchora. A plain map, at the end of the volume, shows at a glance the route taken by the travellers both to and from the Petchora river, for which they started from London on March 3, and which they may be said to have finally left "for England, home, and beauty" on Aug. 1 in the same year 1875. Ethnology the author does not consider to be in his line; but he has a great deal of information to give about curious races of men, especially about the Samoyedes. What he has to say about that peculiar people the reader is warned to regard as merely "supplementary to and confirmatory of the account contained in 'Rae's Land of the North Wind,' or the more elaborate observations of Castrén and Schrenck." The travellers scout the idea of having any wonderful story to tell of adventures met with and perils escaped; but they had as much adventure and as much peril as any member of the comfortable classes would care to confront on a simple tour, and the novelty of the situations in which they were occasionally placed adds a piquancy to their simple record of business-like research. As the Petchora is not one of the rivers about which every fifth-form schoolboy, to use the favourite expression of contemptuous reviewers, could give off-hand a satisfactory account, there may be readers who will not be so much surprised as relieved to learn that it rises in the Urals, drains the north-western slope of the Ural mountains, or the greater part thereof, flows northward to its junction with the Ussa, then takes a bend to the west, resumes after a while its northward direction, "till it falls into the Arctic Ocean by a number of mouths opposite the islands of Nova Zembla;" and that "the total course of the mighty river covers nearly one thousand miles." As regards the ornithological results of the trip, it may suffice to state what the author himself says:—"Of the half-dozen British birds, the discovery of whose breeding-grounds had baffled the efforts of our ornithologists for so long, we succeeded in bringing home identified eggs of three—the grey plover, the little stint, and Bewick's swan." It appears, however, that neither they nor the gallant officer who during a late Arctic expedition came upon the sanderling and the knot in process of breeding can yet boast of having tracked one of our regular spring and autumn migrants to its nest: "the breeding-grounds of the curlew-sandpiper still remain a mystery." And, of course, the travellers made observations and collections, valuable in no small degree, when more or less known birds came within their range, though such observations and collections did not subserve their main and more immediate purpose. In conclusion, it may, perhaps, be pardonable to regret that the cause of science cannot apparently be promoted without an excess of zeal. "I missed several birds, but left seven killed and wounded on the field," writes the author; and many readers will be inclined to wish that he had been less energetic.

Apprehensions, likely to be groundless, are foreshadowed in the preface of *The Shores and Cities of the Bodea See*, by Samuel James Capper (Thos. De la Rue and Co.): the author may certainly have tried "a bold experiment," but there is small reason why he should "fear." He invites readers to accompany him on a journey around the Lake of Constance, and up the Rheintal into the sunny Prattigau, and to sojourn with him for nearly two years; and readers would do well to accept his invitation, though they should have to put up with "even sermons," as well as share his excursions and personal adventures, to say nothing of the books which interested him and which he expects to interest others. There are maps to makethings easier and more intelligible; and there are "numerous original etchings on stone by H. Schmidt-Pecht" to gratify the eye and command admiration. It is a rambling volume, as the author somewhat disparagingly terms it, but it is probably more rather than less delightful on that account; it forms a sort of guide-book, of a very superior kind, greatly enhancing the pleasure to be derived from actual or imaginary excursions which may be made to various parts of Switzerland or from recollections of such excursions already made. There is an introductory chapter, evincing so much kind feeling and thoughtful regard for others that one's heart quite warms towards the author; and displaying so much sound sense that one is disposed to accept the author's advice and guidance with the fullest confidence. No doubt, as he says, what with the increasing facilities for travelling, and what with the extension of culture among the poorer as well as the richer inhabitants of England, the numbers of holiday-makers who yearn for a trip to foreign lands multiply year by year, and yet the pecuniary means of the yearners do not keep pace with locomotive and intellectual progress; the greater thanks and the greater credit, then, are due to those who strive, as he strives in his introductory chapter, to show the wistful but impecunious, whose spirits are willing but whose funds are weak, how much may be done at a very small cost. On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that the delights of a trip are sadly interfered with, that the mind is narrowed, that a moral jaundice exercises its baneful influence, so far as the majority of human beings are concerned, when a tour has to be conducted on principles of not only rigid but pinching economy; and that, moreover, the traveller who does not put money in his purse is likely to miss that cordial reception and that polite attention which make English people who are not of much account at home so eloquent in praise of foreign manners. The native does not welcome the foreign wanderer for love of the latter's "beaux yeux," but for the chance of finding him a source of profit; and it is to be feared that a swarm of travellers evidently bent upon doing everything "on the cheap" would find in the behaviour of their hosts something as fatal to enjoyment of the scenery and the foreign customs as the conduct of Mordecai was to the perfect happiness and self-satisfaction of the affronted Haman. However, all this is a question of thickness of skin: there are persons who, if they can only see what they want to see and do what they want to do, care little whether they be regarded as a boon and a blessing or as a nuisance and a curse.

To return to our author and his book. His text is taken, as the title suggests, from the Boden See, otherwise called the Lake of Constance; and his discourse is such as to make his readers, if they have hitherto affected rather the interior of Switzerland, renounce their first love and start off, as soon as circumstances will permit them, for Constance, St. Gall, Lindau, Bregenz, Meersburg, Ueberlingen, and whatever other places, without regard for the order in which they succeed one another from any given point, are within some reasonable distance from the Boden See. Perhaps they will contemplate a trip to Seewis, nestling on the southern slope of a mountain belonging to the Rhatian Alps, and thence to Davos am Platz. Read, then, what the author writes about that now fashionable resort:—"There is no doubt that in certain stages of pulmonary disease, as well as in other disorders, the bracing, stimulating air of Davos is of immense service: in fact, I do not think I exaggerate when I say I think in such cases it means life. Relatives of my own have found it such. On the other hand, many healthy persons cannot endure the stimulating air, or a temperature which ranges from 20 deg. below zero, Fahrenheit, on a cold night, to 120 deg. in the sun on the following day; and to many invalids to be sent to Davos is little short of a sentence of death. As a rule, those consumptive patients whose vital power is low, and whose strength is slight, would do well to consider whether Algiers, or Mentone, or Madeira, would not suit their case better than the snows of Davos." The worst part of it is that consumptive patients are generally not sent anywhere until it matters little whither.

A few notable illustrations, testifying of the artist's appreciative eye and vigorous execution, embellish the pages of *Turkish Armenia and Eastern Asia Minor*, by the Rev. Henry Fanshawe Tozer, M.A., F.R.G.S. (Longmans); and a map and an index conduce to the reader's satisfaction and comfort, as well as to the usefulness and completeness of the volume. The author, having been balked of a long-cherished hope by a grievous famine in 1874 and by the late war between Russia and Turkey at a subsequent period, was at last enabled in 1879 "to combine with the circuit of Turkish Armenia a visit to the objects of greatest interest in the east of Asia Minor;" and he has been good enough to put forth the results of his labours and his observations in a form which should meet with very extensive acceptance. The author, sparing his readers the often told tale of a journey to Constantinople, from whence he originally set out for the harbour of that ancient city, plunges at once into the middle of things and steams out forthwith from "the meeting point of the Bosphorus and the Golden Horn," so that, by the sixth page, we are off Sinope, and, at the ninth, we are landed "on the shoulders of a Turk" at Samsoun, between Sinope and Trebizond. Thence we can easily trace the traveller's course, by means of a distinct red line upon the map, as he meanders from the sea inland, up and down and along to the Lake of Van, thence to Erzeroum and Baiburt, and so to Trebizond, whence the French steamer takes him back to Constantinople. Such a pilgrimage and the account thereof could not fail to be interesting at any time; but it is clear that at the period at which it was undertaken the interest had been greatly augmented in consequence of recent occurrences, inasmuch that in Asia Minor the traveller found a belief prevailing that "the English had come to govern the country," in consequence of the advent of English Consuls. Nay, a fortnight after the arrival of Colonel Wilson, the Consul-General at Sivas—which, by-the-way, "commands the approach to the one main pass which crosses the Anti-Taurus from Anatolia into Armenia"—a peasant was heard to say that "the Inghiliz Pasha must be an extremely goodnatured man, for everybody knew that he was ruling the country, and that all the power was in his hands, and yet he allowed the Turkish Pasha to retain his position and title." That peasant has probably by this time been disabused, if not bastinadoed. And so, peradventure, have other peasants who thought that "abuses were soon to come to an end, and a period of prosperity to begin." If those peasants could compare notes with Irish peasants they might discover that there are some people who have for centuries enjoyed the advantages of English rule, "and yet they are not happy." Of course English travellers, for the author had a friend, Mr. Crowder, bursar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, with him, could not, having come to a country where there were mountains, refrain from "going up something;" so they ascended Mount Argæus, otherwise, in the modern tongue, Erjaus, being the "highest thing" to be had in Cappadocia. They managed to get within about 50 ft. of the topmost peak, which they not unreasonably pronounce impracticable, as the distance to be ascended is perpendicular. Perpendicular or not, however, it is unlikely that so excellent a chance of breaking his neck or achieving the impracticable will be allowed to pass unseized by some enthusiastic member of the Alpine Club. The author has something attractive to offer for the perusal of everybody, from the poor creature known as the "ordinary reader" to the long-suffering student of cuneiform inscriptions, for the perusal of the philologist and many another "ologer," especially the "ologer" who hunts down antiquities. A short but profoundly suggestive account is given of Armenia College, an institution founded at Kharput, chiefly through the exertions of an American gentleman, "with the view of diffusing Christian civilisation throughout the country." It appears that the college would receive Mohammedan pupils (presumably without attempting to make proselytes of them), and that there are Turks who would gladly send their children as pupils, but for fear of general opinion and the consequences of it. Altogether, the book is uncommonly well worth reading, whether for information or for entertainment, whether the reader be a mere lover of travels and adventures or a thoughtful inquirer into matters of deeper importance.

A *History of Greek Sculpture, from the Earliest Times down to the Age of Pheidias*, by Mr. A. S. Murray, of the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities in the British Museum, is published by John Murray, of Albemarle-street. The many successful explorations of late years have largely added to the materials for a history of Greek sculpture. The excavations at Olympia, Mycenæ, and Sparta have given new interest to the subject. The strong probability that the Greeks derived their art, or at least the first impulses in it, from Asia has recently been dwelt upon. This view is aided by the explorations in the Troad, Ephesus, Pergamos, and even by those of Layard and Rassam on the Euphrates. The pseudo Sesostri figures, near Nymphi, an illustration of which has appeared in the *Illustrated London News* with other early and rude remains of art, were classed as "Hittite." But the theories connected with this subject are as yet in rather an elementary condition. They do not enable us to say whether these primitive attempts at sculpture are the incipient efforts from which Phœnician or Sidonian art sprang, and which again gave the first throbs to that wonderful creative power which culminated in the works of Pheidias and the sculptors of his period. Homer makes more than one reference to Sidonian workmanship. In the games held at the funeral of Patroclus, Achilles gives as a prize a silver cup, which is described as having a beauty "excelling anything on the earth;" and the reason is stated

that "the ingenious Sidonians had wrought it cunningly." Even in Troy itself Sidonian women were employed in embroidery, and the robe presented to Athene by the matrons of Troy was worked by these foreign artists. It is described by Homer as having been the "most beauteous, with various hues, and largest." These references show that the Greek art of that time was not considered equal to the productions of the Asiatic workers. From the Bible, as well as from Homer, we learn that the Phœnicians were great workers in metal, and early Greek art was also of this kind. Mr. Murray in the frontispiece of his book gives a Greek vase from Berlin, with representations of a sculptor's studio, and the artists are metal workers. The form of the furnace for melting the metal is accurately represented, as well as the process of hammering and finishing the casts. The finished group, of two warriors fighting, Achilles and Hector most probably, occupies the central circle. The sculptor's tools can be seen hanging on pegs, and behind the furnace are sketches and models to work from, bearing a strong resemblance to what is found in artists' studios at the present day. Another interesting point in Mr. Murray's book is his design for the shield of Achilles. Most people have seen the engraving of Mr. Flaxman's; but that, however artistic and beautiful, cannot be correct. Should an artist, say two thousand years hence, paint a picture of the Crusades, and use the soldiers of the Crimean War, as he finds them in the *Illustrated London News*, and make them represent Crusaders, he will do exactly what Flaxman and others have done with the shield of Achilles. Mr. Murray's book is well illustrated, and worthy of attentive perusal.

"The Law of Artistic Copyright" is a handy book for the use of artists, publishers, and photographers, by Martin Routh, Barrister at Law (Remington and Co., New Bond-street), and is well worth the attention of all interested in artistic copyright. It contains some explanatory dialogues wherein the argument on both sides is lucidly set forth. The author's purpose is not to enter into a lengthy discussion on the respective rights of the public and of the artist, but is rather to try and explain the compromise between them by which they are at present bound, and which is known as Artistic Copyright. He condemns the recommendation of the copyright commissioners, that in the absence of a written agreement to the contrary the copyright in a picture should belong to the purchaser, and follow the ownership of the picture. He will find, however, that many disinterested persons will endorse the conclusion of the Commissioners as a very practical and common-sense solution of the question.

A NIGHT FETE AT THE BOTANIC GARDENS.

The delightful Gardens of the Royal Botanic Society, in Regent's Park, were, on the evening of Wednesday week, as on several occasions in past summers, lighted up with a beautiful arrangement of white and coloured lamps. These were hung in festoons along the principal walks, or placed on the lawns, as well as in the marquees and in the conservatory. The Gardens upon this occasion were visited by a large and fashionable assembly of ladies and gentlemen in evening dress. Her Royal Highness Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, with the Duke of Teck, president of the Royal Botanic Society, and the Duchess of Teck (Princess Mary Adelaide), was among the visitors. Their Royal Highnesses were attended by Lady Lonsdale, Lady Sophia Macnamara, Captain Waller, and Mr. A. Lumley. They came about eleven o'clock; and their presence was greeted with the performance of the National Anthem by the military bands, which were those of the 1st and 2nd Life Guards and of the Coldstream Guards. The Council of the Royal Botanic Society received them with due honours. The scenes presented to view in different parts of the grounds, with the illumination of the flower-beds and shrubberies, and of the lake, which bore floating stars on its calm surface, were almost enchanting; and the bright dresses of the ladies appeared to great advantage. The large tent contained a display of various prize devices in the floral decoration of tables, alcoves, and mantelpieces. There were hanging baskets of flowers, wreaths, crosses, and garlands of lovely white blossoms, relieved with maidenhair and other ferns; and a bridecake, adorned with flowers and foliage, was particularly noticed. The show of rhododendrons and azaleas, furnished by Mr. A. Waterer, of Woking, occupied a separate tent. In the moss-house, near the south entrance, a striking effect was produced by a large, thick ring, similar to a marine life-preserver, which had been rendered phosphorescent. The newly-discovered fresh-water medusa, or jelly-fish, taken from the Victoria Regia tank, was exhibited by the oxyhydrogen microscope in the Museum.

THE SAILORS' HOME, DUNDEE.

The prosperous commercial seaport of Dundee, with its fine harbour and great shipping business, will now possess an institution to accommodate seamen arriving in that port, and to provide for their personal comfort and welfare. The Sailors' Home at Dundee was projected by a number of local gentlemen about eighteen months ago. Their efforts to raise the necessary funds were successful, and the result is seen in the handsome and commodious building shown in our illustration. It has been carefully planned by the architect, Mr. David Maclaren, of Dundee, with a due consideration of all the requirements of such an institution. On the ground floor are two spacious shops, which may be let to respectable tradesmen dealing in articles of clothing for sailors, or other things for their use, so that they may have a ready opportunity of making their needful purchases without being imposed upon. Next to these shops is a large room for smoking and recreation, with adjoining courtyard and offices; beyond the recreation-room is a chapel for religious worship. A spacious arched doorway gives entrance, in the centre of the building, to a corridor, 10 ft. wide, at the end of which is the "Entry Office," where the names of the inmates are to be recorded upon their arrival. From this corridor rises the main staircase; ascending which, to the first floor, we find handsome dining, reading, and smoking rooms, with the kitchen, serving-room, and other offices, conveniently near. The second floor contains a superintendent's residence, and dormitories for the officers and some men; the third and fourth floors are devoted entirely to dormitories and store-rooms. All the dormitory floors are furnished with ample lavatory accommodation; and each man has a private apartment, of sufficient size to contain a bed, a chest, a table, and a chair. The exterior is of the Elizabethan style of architecture, somewhat freely treated. The principal front is of polished ashlar stone. The projections have been well disposed for effects of light and shade. At the corner formed by Dock-street and Candle-lane, more especially, the adornment of the octagon with corbels and sculptured griffins, and the transition from the octagon to the round tower, have a picturesque and striking aspect. The cost of this building has been about £7500.

A street is in course of formation out of Chancery-lane through Bream's-buildings into Fetter-lane.

HOME NEWS.

Lord Elcho has been admitted to the honorary freedom and livery of the Framework Knitters' Company.

A drawing-room meeting in furtherance of the project of a park for Paddington was held on Monday—Lord Ronald L. Gower in the chair.

Mr. Alderman Hanson and Mr. William Anderson Hogg were yesterday week (Midsummer Day) elected Sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the year beginning at Michaelmas next.

Lord Crewe, who owns extensive estates in Cheshire, has given all his tenantry notice of a reduction of from 10 to 25 per cent, according to the circumstances of their rentals.

The United States Minister presided yesterday week at the annual meeting of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings.

The Countess of Derby presided last Saturday at the concluding meeting of the Domestic Economy Congress, held in the rooms of the Society of Arts.

A patient of the patriarchal age of ninety-one was admitted into the Smallpox Hospital at Fulham last week. The last accounts speak favourably of the old lady.

On Monday 30,000 mailers in the Worcestershire and Staffordshire districts turned out on strike for an advance of wages averaging about thirty per cent.

The Victoria Cross has been conferred upon Surgeon John Frederick M'Crea, of the 1st Regiment Cape Mounted Yeomanry, for conspicuous bravery in South Africa.

The *Solicitors' Journal* understands that the architect of the Royal Courts of Justice is sanguine that the whole of the building, including the new Courts, will be ready for occupation by Easter, 1882.

Saturday last was to have witnessed a meet of the Coaching Club in Hyde Park, but in consequence of the heavy rains only seven teams assembled at the Magazine, and of these but two drove to the Orleans Club for luncheon.

The steamer Volta arrived at Liverpool last Saturday from the West Coast of Africa. She had on board the gold axe of Ashantee which has been sent by King Mensah to the Queen, and an instalment of the fine of 1400 ounces of gold dust.

The corner-stone of the new Leadenhall Market was on Tuesday laid by Mr. H. A. Isaacs, chairman of the Markets Committee, assisted by Mr. H. L. Taylor, chairman of the Central Markets Sub-Committee.

In London last week 2504 births and 1399 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 24, and the deaths were 7 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. There were 88 deaths from smallpox in London last week.

At the recent annual assembly of the British Homœopathic Society Dr. Pope was elected president and Drs. Dudgeon and C. H. Blackley vice-presidents for the ensuing year; Drs. Hamilton and Hughes being re-elected to the offices of treasurer and hon. secretary respectively.

Mr. W. Irving Bishop last Saturday evening, at St. James's Hall gave a lecture illustrated by experiments, to expose the manifestations of spiritualism and its professors; and on Wednesday evening last he exhibited his whole *modus operandi* in full light and in view of the audience.

Mr. Pennington will be honoured with the immediate patronage of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone at St. James's Hall, next Wednesday afternoon, when he will give a series of recitals, including "The Charge of the Light Brigade," the interest of which should be enhanced from the fact that Mr. Pennington himself took part in the Balaclava charge.

In the third week of June there were in the metropolis 16,509 persons in receipt of parochial relief, 48,500 being indoor and 38,009 outdoor. This is an increase over the corresponding period in 1878 of 9051. The vagrants in the metropolis on the last day of the third week in June numbered 877, of whom 749 were men, 196 women, and 33 children.

A meeting was held at Willis's Rooms yesterday week, presided over by the Archbishop of Canterbury, to promote a movement for adding to King's College another department for the higher education of women. A fund of £25,000 is required to carry out the scheme; and resolutions in favour of the object of the meeting were passed.

The Leeds School Board on Monday entered into possession of their new offices, which have been erected and furnished at a cost of £30,000, being £5000 in excess of the original estimates. The board have now under their control forty-five schools, thirty of which have been specially built for the work required. Several others are in course of erection.

It is generally supposed that the penny daily newspaper is a modern invention. We are reminded, however, by the *Morning Post*, which made its appearance at that price on Monday, in the 109th year of its life, that the change is only a reversion to the original cost of the journal, when it appeared on Nov. 2, 1772. Under the pressure of stamp and other duties, the price rose successively to sixpence and sevenpence, falling, as these were reduced or abolished, to fivepence, fourpence, and threepence.

MURDER OF MR. GOLD.

A murder was perpetrated in a carriage of the London and Brighton Railway Company on Monday afternoon. Mr. Gold was returning from London, where he had been collecting sums of money, to his home near Brighton. His body, terribly mutilated, was found in a tunnel on the line. There is every reason to suppose that he was murdered and plundered of his money, but who the criminal is can be for the present only matter of suspicion. A man, giving the name of Lefroy, was found in a first-class carriage at the Preston Park Station in a condition which attracted the attention of the officials and of the police. He had wounds, though apparently only superficial wounds, upon his head, and he was streaming with blood. Blood had likewise saturated the carriage cushions and floor. Lefroy's explanation disarmed suspicion for a time by representing himself as the victim, or one of the victims, of an atrocious attack. According to his account, there were two persons in the compartment besides himself. Just as a tunnel was entered a shot was fired, and Lefroy lost consciousness until the train neared Preston Park, when he found that both his fellow-passengers had disappeared. So far the story did not lack plausibility. Lefroy was allowed to leave Brighton again for his residence at Wallington, under the protection rather than the custody of a detective. Presently a discovery was made which altered the complexion of everything. The path of the express train was searched, and the dead body of Mr. Gold was found. Instructions were at once sent to keep a closer watch upon Lefroy; but he had disappeared, ostensibly to seek his own doctor's aid. All the circumstances in which Lefroy was found pointed to the conclusion that his connection with the terrible struggle which must have taken place was closer than his story disclosed. His dress was torn, and some of his effects were scattered about the carriage.



NIGHT FÊTE AT THE BOTANIC GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



IN SANDRINGHAM GARDEN.
THE PRINCESS OF WALES AND HER DAUGHTERS.

FROM A DRAWING BY M. W. RIDLEY.



1. Lance v. Sword. 2. Artillery Driving Competition. 3 and 4. Tent Pegging. 5. A Lancer. 6. Sword v. Bayonet. 7. The Victor.

MILITARY TOURNAMENT AT THE AGRICULTURAL HALL FOR THE ROYAL CAMBRIDGE ASYLUM FOR SOLDIERS' WIDOWS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

MILITARY TOURNAMENT AT THE AGRICULTURAL HALL.

The Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, which originated in 1851, has for the second time, by the enterprising and able management of Major-General Edwyn Sherard Burnaby, M.P., obtained a benefit to its funds from the exhibition of military sports and exercises in the Agricultural Hall, at Islington. The Grand Military Tournament of last year is fully equalled by that which was opened on Monday, the 20th ult., and the performances of which continued daily, in the afternoons and in the evenings, throughout last week and this week. The performers last week were officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the regular troops; and those admitted to compete this week were of the Yeomanry, Militia, and Volunteers. The patrons of this exhibition were their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught; and on Saturday last the Prince and Princess of Wales, and three of their daughters, were spectators of the tournament, or rather, as it is strictly denominated, the "Assault-at-Arms." The exercises consisted of "tent-pegging," or riding with a lance to tilt at tent-pegs fixed in the ground; tilting at the rings; cleaving with a sabre the Turk's head fixed on a post, and slicing lemons with a sabre, also done on horseback; fencing by mounted men, with sword against sword, with sword against lance, and encountering each other on horseback with lances; combats between a mounted swordsman, or lancer, and a soldier on foot with a bayonet; also between two dismounted men with sword and bayonet, or with a bayonet for each man; fencing, single-stick, vaulting and gymnastic practice with the bars; artillery driving with teams of six horses; gun exercise, with an Armstrong forty-pounder; ambulance drill, and "the tug of war" by squads of ten endeavouring to pull each other across the line. These exciting performances were witnessed by large numbers of spectators, from two to five o'clock, and in the evening from seven to ten, with very great interest and pleasure. The sketches we present on another page are illustrations of the contest between lance and sword, in which case the swordsman has been knocked off his horse; the artillery driving; the tent-pegging, the combat of sword with bayonet (both on foot), and some incidents that occurred to one or two of the mounted champions. It should be observed that the swords were represented by sticks, and the lances had round knobs instead of points at their ends. The judges were Colonel J. Keith Fraser, Colonel the Hon. A. Stewart, Major the Hon. Reginald Talbot, Major Best, R.H.A., and Captain G. Todd, 3rd Middlesex Artillery. The arrangements were superintended by the honorary secretary, Major-General Burnaby. The Royal Cambridge Asylum is at Kingston-on-Thames. It was opened in February, 1854, to provide a home for the widows of non-commissioned officers and privates of the Army. There are fifty-seven widows in the asylum, and 160 have been elected since it was founded, only those being eligible who are not less than fifty years of age. The committee are anxious to carry out the original design of the founders, and to be able to receive one widow from every regiment and battalion. With this object additional rooms are being built. The funded property of the charity yields £617 a year, and there is in addition only a grant of £50, made from the Princess Mary's Fund for Nurses, towards meeting an estimated expenditure of £2300 per annum. The ninth triennial festival of this institution took place on Wednesday week at Willis's Rooms, the Prince of Wales presiding at the banquet, with the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, on his right hand, and with the Duke of Teck and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. Subscriptions to the amount of nearly £2500 were announced that evening, including £105 from the Prince of Wales, and £1000 from an anonymous benefactor.

SPORTS.

Bonnie Doon won the Northumberland Plate on Wednesday. The Bend Or libel case has resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, with £1750 damages.

A sale of her Majesty's yearlings took place at Hampton last Saturday. The total sum realised was 6195 guineas. The highest price was given for a colt by Winslow—Crann Tair, which was sold to Mr. Sylvester for 660 guineas. Mr. Weston gave 580 guineas for a filly by Hermit—Land's End, and Mr. Legh 550 guineas for a colt by Springfield—Gunga Jee.

Oxford has won the Inter-University cricket match by 135 runs. The feature of the play was the splendid batting of W. H. Patterson, who went in first, saw all the Oxonians out, and carried his bat for 107. Scores: Oxford, 131 and 306; Cambridge, 179 and 123. The match between Eton and Winchester ended yesterday week in a victory for Eton by six wickets. Oxford has beaten Cambridge in both the double and single games of lawn-tennis.

On Saturday afternoon Lawrence, E. Myers, and Edward Merrill, the famous American amateurs, each won his first race in England in the easiest possible style. The former covered a quarter of a mile in .49 and 4-5ths seconds, and Merrill walked two miles in 14 min. 35 sec. They will both take part in some sports at Stamford-bridge to-day (Saturday).

At the conclusion of the six-days' swimming race between Beckwith and Webb, the former had scored 94 miles 61 lengths, against 92 miles 24 lengths, and the gallant captain thus sustained his first defeat.

Rowell defeated Weston with the greatest ease in their six-days' race, as the latter gave up early in the contest.

The ninth annual horse show has been held in the grounds of the Alexandra Palace. According to the published catalogue there were 186 entries, and these were divided into fifteen classes. The money value of the prizes amounts to £1000.

Official intimation has been received from the Royal Commissioners to the Australian Exhibitions that two gold medals have been awarded to Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons, of London, for their grand and upright pianos with the recently patented sostenente improvements.

Her Majesty, on the recommendation of Major-General Sir F. S. Roberts, has granted the medal for distinguished service in the field to John McIntosh, David Grey, and Peter MacGillvey, Privates Peter Grieve and John Dennes, and Drummer Charles Roddick, 92nd Highlanders, in recognition of their gallant conduct on the occasion of the battle of Candahar, Sept. 1, 1880, when they were brought specially to notice by Lieutenant-Colonel Parker, C.B., commanding their regiment, on account of their devotion.

Sir Edward Baines, who presided at the annual meeting of the Yorkshire College, at Leeds, yesterday week, stated that the large amount of liberality shown by the public warranted their relying upon the future prosperity of the institution. The council has during the last six months obtained promises of subscriptions to the building fund and rent amounting to £3000; of which the Duke of Devonshire gave £1000, Sir Andrew Fairbairn £1000, and the Marquis of Ripon £1000. They still, however, want £35,000.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Adams, E. C., to be Vicar of St. Paul's, Camden-square.
Beaven, Frederick Hicks; Perpetual Curate of Newborough.
Burd, Alfred; Vicar of Cleaton St. Mary, Shropshire.
Chapman, John; Perpetual Curate of Longnor.
Clark, William Frederick; Chaplain to the Ipswich Borough Asylum.
Cobbold, Robert Henry; Rural Dean of Ross.
Durst, W., Vicar of Alton, Hants; Rector of Alverstoke.
Eaton, Henry Knight; Vicar of Bushbury.
Firmstone, Edward Reade; Vicar of Kilpeck, Hereford.
Grub, George, Curate of St. Paul's, Dundee; Incumbent of Stonehaven.
Hawksley, W. C.; Chaplain of the Sheffield General Infirmary.
Hobson, William Muskett; Rector of Ridlington with East Ruston, Norfolk.
Lewis, Lewis, Curate of Chirk; Rector of Melverley.
Lonsdale, Henry; Perpetual Curate of Thornthwaite, Keswick.
MacMichael, Charles; Perpetual Curate of Stanton-in-Peak.
Mason, Edmund Robert; Vicar of Christ Church, Birmingham.
Morse, Anthony South, Curate of Caistor; Rector of Caister St. Edmund with Marketshall, Norfolk.
Northcote, John Stafford; Rector of Upton Pyne.
Oliver, Henry Huntley; Perpetual Curate of St. James's, Daisyhill.
Owen, Elias; Rector of Enechttyd.
Paley, Francis Henry; Perpetual Curate of Cartmel.
Parish, Henry Griffin; Vicar of St. Mary's, Wakefield.
Poole, John Gough; Rector of St. Margaret with St. Swithin, Norwich.
Prothero, John Edwards; Rector of Orcheston St. George, Wilts.
Roberts, Edward Dale; Vicar of St. Paul's, Loxells.
Segar, Halsall; Vicar of South Hinksey-with-Wootton, Berks.
Sutton, Alfred, Curate of St. James's, Whitehaven; Vicar of Bridelkirk.
Sweeting, Walter Debenham; Vicar of Maxey.
Whigham, Lawrence Robert; Vicar of Polesworth.
Wicks, A. E., Curate of Cheswardine; Vicar of Tossie or Houghton.
Woolley, John; Rector of Athelhampton-cum-Burleston.—*Guardian*.

The Dean of Chester laid the corner-stone of the new chapel of St. Aidan's College, Birkenhead.

The Church of Holy Trinity, Grays-inn-road, has been reopened, after having been closed several months for restoration.

On Thursday week the Lord Mayor presided at the annual meeting of the City Church and Churchyard Protection Society, which was held at the Mansion House.

A large company assembled last Saturday at Beckenham Place, the seat of Mr. Albemarle Cator, to witness the opening of a bazaar by Princess Mary Adelaide in aid of the building fund of St. James's Church, School, and Working Men's Club at Elmer's-end.

The Rev. A. R. G. Thomas, who is about to retire, on account of his advanced age, from the incumbency of St. Paul's Church, Camden-square, has had presented to him by the parishioners a silver tea and coffee service, a salver, and a purse of gold, in addition to which the servants of the church have given an inkstand.

The annual reports and accounts of the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty have been issued as a Parliamentary paper. During the past year, besides actual gifts for endowment, &c., the benefactions received to obtain grants from the board in money value have amounted to £39,249, and the grants voted to meet such benefactions to £30,600.

The six great windows of the Chapter House of Westminster Abbey, together with the smaller window over the entrance, are to be filled with stained glass, representing the history of England as associated with the Abbey during the six centuries in which the Chapter-house was connected with the historical interests of the country. The first, which is already in progress, will be supplied at the cost of the Dean.

On Wednesday week the Bishop of Manchester consecrated the new Church of St. Clement, Greenhays, one of the three which have been built with the proceeds of an old chapel which formerly stood in Lever-street, Manchester, and which used to be licensed for Divine worship. The three new edifices all bear the name of the parent building. The present, which is in the Early English style and which will seat 750 persons, has cost £9600, towards which the Clement's Trust gave £7500.

BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

At the anniversary dinner of the Solicitors' Benevolent Association held last week the donations amounted to £400.

The Prince of Wales presided on Thursday week at the triennial festival of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows at Willis's Rooms; and was supported by the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Teck, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and a large number of distinguished military officers. His Royal Highness made an earnest appeal on behalf of the charity, and the result was an accession of £2485 to the funds, including 100 guineas from the Prince of Wales. On the same day the annual dinner of the Poplar Hospital for Accidents was held at the Freemasons' Tavern (Sir T. Fowell Buxton in the chair), the subscriptions amounting to nearly £600; and the annual meeting of the Newport Market Refuge and Industrial School in Soho took place, Lord Shaftesbury presiding.

Last Saturday the fifty-fourth anniversary of the Infant Orphan Asylum at Waustead was celebrated at the institution, where about 300 ladies and gentlemen assembled. The prizes were distributed by the Bishop of St. Albans. Subscriptions amounting to £1600 were announced.

The Home Secretary, distributing the prizes at the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage, Twickenham, on Saturday bore testimony to the splendid condition of the police force.

Last Saturday the annual fête of the All Saints' Boys' Orphanage at Morden-hill, Lewisham, took place. The Marchioness of Salisbury distributed to the boys the prizes gained by them during the past twelve months for good conduct, drill, and school work. The Rev. R. Bristow stated that in the Government examinations in October last all the orphanage lads passed, and two scholarships were gained by them.

The annual fancy-dress ball for the benefit of the Royal Caledonian Asylum and the Royal Scottish Hospital took place at Willis's Rooms on Monday night, under the patronage of her Majesty the Queen; Princess Mary Adelaide (Duchess) and the Duke of Teck also patronising this Highland gathering.

Lord Shaftesbury presided at the annual meeting of the Women's Emigration Society, held at Grosvenor House on Tuesday by permission of the Duke of Westminster. On the same day, Lord Eustace Cecil, M.P., presided at the first annual meeting in connection with the Essex Industrial School at Chelmsford; Mr. Alderman Fowler, M.P., presided at a jubilee conference of those interested in the work of temperance, at Exeter Hall. The seventy-fifth anniversary of the Licensed Victuallers' Schools was celebrated in the evening, at the Crystal Palace, the subscriptions amounting to £4600; and the committee of the Mission Homes in Paris gave at Kent House, Knightsbridge, an account of their work among the English girls and poor English in Paris.

The annual inspection of the Leavesden Asylum takes place this (Saturday) afternoon.

Princess Mary Adelaide opened a new lodge of the Rochester Diocesan Girls' Friendly Society in Brixton-rise on Monday afternoon. There was a large attendance of ladies interested in the wellbeing of the society.

The annual fancy-dress ball, under the patronage of the Queen, in aid of the Royal Caledonian Asylum and Royal Scottish Hospital, took place on Monday night at Willis's Rooms, under the patronage of the leading Scottish nobility.

On Monday the half-yearly election of children to the London Orphan Asylum took place at the City Terminus Hotel. There were 196 eligible candidates for the forty vacancies, fourteen for girls and twenty-six for boys. With reference to the educational status of the school, it was shown that, in connection with the Oxford local examination, the whole of the candidates from the asylum—ten girls and seven boys—passed successfully. The result of the science and art examinations was equally encouraging.

The Lord Mayor presided over a meeting on Monday afternoon at the Mansion House for the promotion of the establishment of a convalescent home for persons recovering from scarlet fever. Sir Rutherford Alcock stated that a large number of letters had been received approving of a proposal made by Miss Mary Wardell to establish an institution for the reception and isolation of convalescents from scarlet fever, as likely to promote their more complete recovery, and also to check the spread of that disease. Dr. Sieveking, Physician Extraordinary to the Queen, wrote of the proposition as one requisite not alone for the recovery of families, but for the protection of the community at large. Many persons of note spoke strongly on behalf of the scheme, and resolutions in furtherance thereof were unanimously passed.

The Bread Reform League held a conversazione at the Kensington Townhall on Wednesday evening for the benefit of the Chelsea Hospital for Women; an extensive programme of vocal and instrumental music forming one of the attractions.

LAW.

In the Edinburgh Court of Session, Lord Curriehill has issued his judgment in the Cluny succession case, which was at the instance of General Gordon against Lady Gordon Cathcart and others, and had reference to the settlements of the late Colonel Gordon of Cluny, who died in 1858. General Gordon claimed the extensive Cluny estates in the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, Nairn, Inverness, and Midlothian. Lord Curriehill assailed the defenders from the whole conclusions of the action, and found General Gordon liable in expenses. The ground of judgment was that General Gordon had failed to establish any title or interest to sue the action.

The Secretary of State for India was the defendant in a probate suit last Saturday in opposing the will of the late Miss Mary Ann Bruce, who was one of two daughters of a wealthy indigo planter in India. The two ladies dedicated their joint fortunes, amounting to £100,000, in trust to the Indian Government, to establish an institution for half-caste orphan girls. One of the ladies, it was stated, subsequently became dissatisfied with this disposition of her fortune, and made another will, leaving the bulk of it to her cousin, Mrs. Irving, who now propounded the will which was opposed. At the suggestion of the Judge, an arrangement was come to by which Mrs. Irving would obtain a portion of the money, and £20,000 would go to the institution in Calcutta, making, with the amount left by testatrix's sister, a total of £80,000.

In the Queen's Bench Division on Monday the Lord Chief Justice, a full bench of Judges concurring, decided, in a case which has been several times before the law courts, that the mere sending of a child to a Board School, without sending at the same time the fees, was not equivalent to attendance at school within the meaning of the Education Act.

Mr. Justice Field on Tuesday resumed and concluded the hearing of the action for libel in which Mr. Barrow, a veterinary surgeon, claimed damages against the publisher of the *Morning Post*, consisting in an allegation of having tampered with Bend Or previously to the Derby of 1880. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £1750.

Mr. Baron Huddleston, with a special jury, had before him yesterday week an action arising out of a disputed sale of a diamond tiara and bracelet. The plaintiff, Mr. White, of Prince's-gate, alleged that he agreed to buy from Mr. Hill, a jeweller, a diamond tiara and bracelet for £4700 for his wife, subject to a written arrangement that, if he wished, the defendant would take them back within two years at the price of £1500. The plaintiff, however, did not sign the agreement, and the defendant, who denied this interpretation of the arrangement, refused to take the jewellery back. It was stated that the value of the jewels had depreciated. The jury found for the plaintiff, and the defendant was ordered to pay £4500 on restoration of the jewels, or £1800 damages if the plaintiff should have to keep the jewels.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, Johann Most, thirty-five, who was convicted at the last sitting of the Court on the charge of inciting to murder the Emperors of Russia and Germany and other persons in foreign lands by means of the publication of certain libels in a paper named the *Freiheit*, of which he was editor and proprietor, was brought up for sentence. Lord Coleridge said that but for the recommendation of the jury it would have been his duty to sentence the prisoner to penal servitude, but he had no desire to reduce him to a condition of slavery, although he felt he must impose a sentence of hard labour. Remembering the prisoner had been kept in confinement for some time, the sentence of the Court was that he undergo sixteen months' hard labour.

Grand Day in Trinity Term was kept at Gray's Inn last Saturday. Before dinner the award of the Bench in the competition for the scholarships, specially provided by and founded in this Society for its members, was declared as follows, namely:—To J. R. V. Marchant, as first in the examination in "The History of England, Political and Constitutional," the certificate of the Society awarding him their Bacon Scholarship of £45 per annum, tenable for two years; to J. L. Pulling for the best essay on "The Liberty of the Press in England, Historically and Critically Considered," a certificate from the society awarding him the Lee Prize of £45.

POSTAGE FOR FOREIGN PARTS THIS WEEK,

JULY 2, 1881.

The publication of the Thin Paper Edition of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS being for the present week suspended, subscribers will please to notice that copies of this Number forwarded abroad must be prepaid according to the following rates:—

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Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the time of publication.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS TYPE-PRINTING APPARATUS.

In our impression last week we published an article on this subject, accompanied by an illustration of the apparatus. We regret to find that our article omitted all mention of the Exchange Telegraph Company, Limited. We are now informed that not only the patents but also the recording instrument in use by the MacMahon Company are the property of the Exchange Company, the MacMahon Company having simply an agreement for hire of the instruments on certain conditions, the name of the Exchange Company being affixed to each instrument. The illustration in our last week's number was misleading, as the instrument is there shown bearing the name "MacMahon's Telegraph News Company, Limited," instead of "Exchange Telegraph Company, Limited." It has been explained to us that the instruments of the Exchange Company have for nine years, or thereabouts, been in use for financial purposes in the City of London and elsewhere; that all improvements and inventions in connection with the instruments have been made at the expense and have arisen out of experience gained by the Exchange Company; and that Mr. F. Higgins, referred to in our last week's article, is the engineer of the Exchange Company, and, as an employee of that company, has charge of the instruments hired by MacMahon's Company.

The South African War medals are ready for issue to members of most of the corps belonging to Natal and the Transvaal who served in the military operations in 1877-8-9, and to the next of kin of deceased members. The medals will be transmitted to South Africa for distribution, but as it is understood that some members of the above-mentioned corps, or the relations of deceased members, are resident in the United Kingdom, it is desired that applications from such persons, accompanied by documents supporting claims, may be addressed at once to the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Downing-street, S.W. The lists of the Cape Mounted Rifles and other Cape corps have not been received from the colony, so the medals for these cannot yet be issued.

A numerous gathering assembled on Monday in the theatre of the University of London, the occasion being the concluding meeting of the session 1880-1 of the Royal Geographical Society. The chair was occupied by Lord Aberdare (president). Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Stewart, Bengal Staff corps, read a paper on "The Country of the Tekke-Turcomans and the Tejend and Uurghab Rivers." The author described a journey made by him last year from Constantinople to Persia, travelling by Trebizond and Erzeroum, after giving a résumé of the strength of the various Turcoman tribes, he proceeded to refer to the new Trans-Caspian province acquired by Russia. In every village all spoke kindly of the Russ for doing away with slavery. At the close of the reading of the paper a discussion took place.

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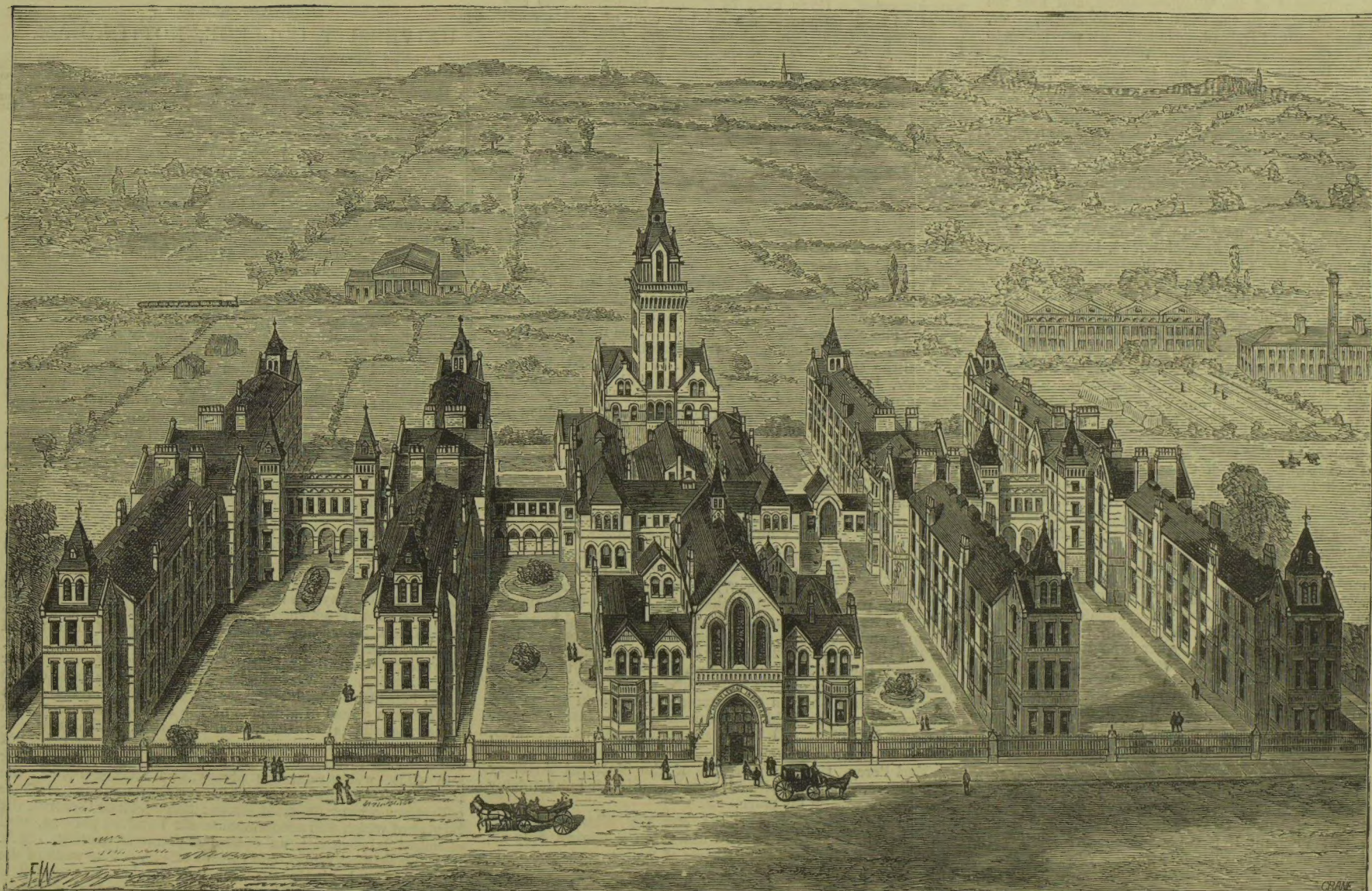
THE SEWILL'S KEYLESS WATCHES. Prize Medals, London, Paris, and Philadelphia. Damp and Dust-proof, 18-carat cases, adjusted and compensated for all climates, £20 10s., £14 14s., and £25; Ladies', £7 7s., £10 10s., and £18 10s.; in silver cases, for Ladies or Gentlemen, £5 5s., 4s. 6s., and 3s. 6s. Forwarded on receipt of remittance.—J. Sewill, 30, Cornhill, London; and 61, South Castle-street, Liverpool. Illustrated Catalogue free.

FINEST WATCHES. MADE.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR. If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. "The Mexican Hair Renewer" is sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 2s. 6d. per Bottle.



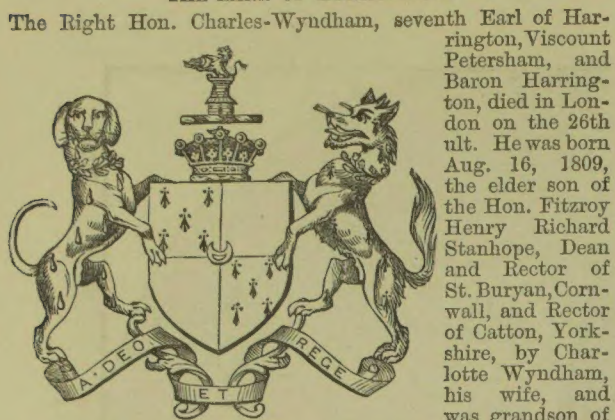
THE NEW UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, NOTTINGHAM.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE MARYLEBONE INFIRMARY, NOTTING-HILL, OPENED BY THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.—SEE PAGE 20.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF HARRINGTON.



The Right Hon. Charles-Wyndham, seventh Earl of Harrington, Viscount Petersham, and Baron Harrington, died in London on the 26th ult. He was born Aug. 16, 1809, the elder son of the Hon. Fitzroy Henry Richard Stanhope, Dean and Rector of St. Buryan, Cornwall, and Rector of Catton, Yorkshire, by Charlotte Wyndham, his wife, and was grandson of Charles, third Earl of Harrington, G.C.H., a distinguished General Officer, and of Jane, his Countess, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Fleming, Bart., of Brompton Park. He received his education at Eton, and succeeded to the peerage honours of his family at the death of his first cousin, Seymour Sydney Hyde, sixth Earl, on Feb. 22, 1866. His Lordship married, in Paris, Feb. 16, 1839, Elizabeth Still, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Lucas de Pearsall, of Wartensee Castle, Switzerland, previously of Willsbridge, in the county of Gloucester, and had six sons and six daughters. Of the former, the eldest, Charles Augustus, Viscount Petersham, now eighth Earl of Harrington, was born Jan. 9, 1844, and married, July 5, 1869, to the Hon. Eva, youngest daughter of Robert John, second Lord Carrington; and of the latter, the eldest is Lady Caroline Marguerite Ingham, widow of Mr. James Penrose Ingham, and the fourth is the present Lady Wallscourt. The noble houses of Chesterfield, Stanhope, and Harrington all descend from Sir John Stanhope, Knt., of Elvaston and Shelford, temp. Queen Elizabeth, the representative of the famous family of Stanhope, "whose state and grandeur," says Camden, "is eminent and their names renowned."

THE EARL OF WICKLOW.

The Right Hon. Charles Francis Arnold Howard, fifth Earl of



Wicklow, Viscount Wicklow, and Baron Clonmore, of Clonmore Castle, in the county of Carlow, in the Peerage of Ireland, one of the Representative Peers, died on the 20th ult., at his mother's residence in Lowndes-street. His Lordship was born Nov. 5, 1839, the eldest son (by his second wife, Sarah, daughter of Mr. Charles Hamilton, of Hamwood, in the county of Meath) of the Hon. and Rev. Francis Howard, Vicar of Swords, who was next brother of William, fourth Earl of Wicklow, K.P. He was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford; entered the 11th Hussars in 1860, exchanged from that regiment to the 9th Lancers, and retired in 1870. The Earl was Hon. Colonel of the Wicklow Militia, and held the office of State Steward to the Duke of Marlborough, K.G., when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He had been previously to his accession to the peerage one of the Aides-de-Camp at the Vice Court of Ireland. In 1869 his Lordship succeeded to the earldom at the death of his uncle, William Forward, fourth Earl, K.P., but was not allowed his rights in consequence of a false claim set up by his half-brother's widow. The "Wicklow" inquiry which ensued became a very remarkable case in peerage annals. Eventually, in 1870, a decision was given in favour of the nobleman just deceased, and he was elected not very long after one of the Representative Peers for Ireland. Lord Wicklow was never married, and the peerage honours pass consequently to his only surviving brother, the Hon. Cecil Ralph Howard, now sixth Earl of Wicklow, born March 26, 1842, who married, first, March 23, 1876, Francesca Maria, daughter of Mr. Thomas Chamberlayne, of Cranbury Park, Hants, which lady died Dec. 30, 1877, leaving a son, Ralph Francis, Lord Clonmore; and secondly, June 2, 1880, Fanny Catherine, daughter of Mr. Richard Robert Wingfield, grandson of Richard, fourth Viscount Powerscourt.

STEWART-MACKENZIE, OF SEAFORTH.

Lieutenant-Colonel Keith Stewart-Mackenzie, of Seaforth, J.P. and D.L., a great Highland Laird, died on the 18th ult., at Addiscombe Farm, Croydon, one of the seats of his sister, Louisa, Lady Ashburton, and was buried at Fortrose, N.B., near the family residence, Brahan Castle. He was born May 9, 1818, the eldest son of the late Right Hon. James Alexander Stewart, at one time Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Isles (who took the additional surname of Mackenzie), and was grandson of Admiral the Hon. Keith Stewart, third son of Alexander, sixth Earl of Galloway. Through his mother, the Hon. Lady Hood, daughter of Francis-Humberston, Lord Seaforth, the gentleman whose death we record, was senior representative of the Lords Seaforth, "High Chiefs of Kintail," whose romantic history, "The Fate of Seaforth," forms one of the most interesting episodes in Sir Bernard Burke's "Vicissitudes of Families." Mackenzie, of Seaforth, married, first, in 1844, Hannah-Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Hope-Vere, of Craigie, and by her (who died in 1868) he had one son, Major Frank Stewart-Mackenzie, of the 9th Lancers, and four daughters—one the Dowager Marchioness of Tweeddale. He married, secondly, in 1871, Alicia-Almeira-Seymour, daughter of the late Capt. R. H. Bell, of Bellbrook, country Antrim, by whom he leaves a daughter, Florence-Meira-Zelia.

THE HON. P. A. F. NETTERVILLE.

The Hon. Pierce Alfred Francis Netterville, on the 20th ult., at Eastbrook, Dover, aged sixty-four. He was the youngest son of Mr. Robert William Netterville, of Cruiceth, in the county of Meath, and was brother and heir-presumptive of the present Viscount Netterville. He married, in 1846, Julia, daughter of Mr. Henry Robinson, of Hyde Park House, London, but leaves no issue.

Mr. James A. Clarke, J.P. and D.L., whose memoir was given in our last issue, was of Summerhill, Ulverstone, and The Laund, Lancaster.

CHESS.

(The answers to correspondents are unavoidably deferred.)

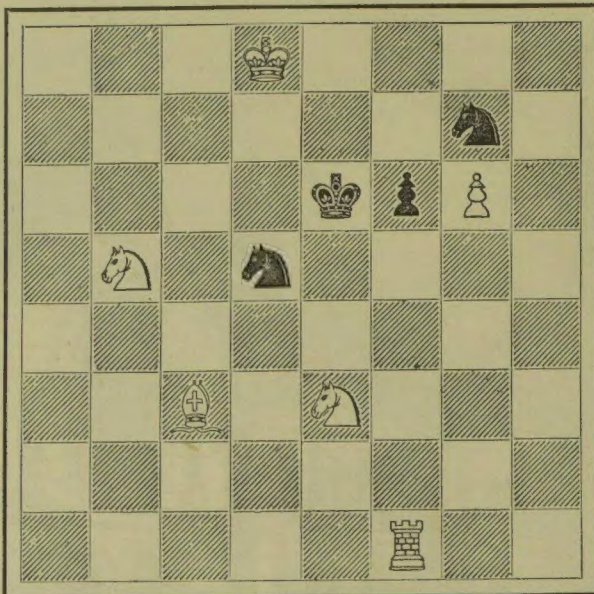
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1947.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to K B sq. Any move
2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 1950.

By E. M. POTTASI.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Our problem this week is another specimen of Australian art, and has been forwarded to us by Mr. Wisker of Melbourne. Like Mr. Esling's problem (No. 1946), there is no novelty in the theme, but it is very happily constructed, and cannot fail to please even the solver, to whom the combination is familiar.

A match between the Birmingham and Manchester Chess Clubs, thirteen aside, was played on the 18th ult. at the Station Hotel, Crewe. The representatives of Birmingham included the Rev. C. E. Ranken, W. Cook, and G. E. Walton, besides other amateurs of known skill; and Manchester sent a strong contingent, including Messrs. Von Zabern and Jones, to oppose them. The match resulted in a draw, each side scoring twelve, and on its conclusion the players dined together—Mr. Wood, of Manchester, occupying the chair, and Mr. Clere, of Birmingham, the vice-chair. After dinner, the loyal and other toasts were proposed and duly honoured, the intervals being enlivened by songs. The Birmingham was, some years ago, reckoned among the strongest in the provinces; and it gives us pleasure to note a revival of its old-time enterprise.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Nine Metropolitan Volunteer regiments in Major-General Higginson's Home District command, representing about 6000 officers and men, underwent their annual official inspection last Saturday. Colonel Waller, R.A., inspected the 1st Surrey Artillery in Battersea Park. The brigade stood in a column of ten batteries of about twenty file, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hope, V.C., with whom were Major Burls and Captain and Adjutant Spark. The parade state showed 526 of all ranks, 90 men being absent with leave. Colonel Walker inspected the 1st Middlesex Engineers, in infantry drill, in Hyde Park, and in engineering at headquarters, Chelsea. The battalion was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bell. The Queen's Westminster Rifles were inspected in Hyde Park by Colonel Moncrieff, who saw 769 of all ranks on parade in a solid column of twelve companies, under Lieutenant-Colonel Bushby. Other regiments inspected in Hyde Park were the 18th Middlesex Rifle Regiment, by Major-General Higginson, the battalion standing in twelve companies, 835 of all ranks, as against 820 last year, under Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Ives; the St. George's Rifles (six companies, 427 of all ranks, as against 407 last year), by Colonel Fitzroy, Colonel the Hon. C. H. Lindsay, being in command; and the Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade (nine companies, 836 of all ranks, compared with 788 last year), also by Colonel Moncrieff, Lieutenant-Colonel Mapleson being in command. Other regiments inspected were the 8th Surrey Rifles (Lambeth), by Colonel Lloyd, the muster under Lieutenant-Colonel Ray being 597; the 11th Middlesex Rifles, and the Central London Rangers, the latter by Colonel Logan, C.B., in Regent's Park.

Yesterday week at the Edinburgh and Midlothian Rifle prize meeting, the principal match was for the Caledonian Challenge Shield, the champion prize for Scottish Volunteers, valued at £800. The competition was open to the three representatives from each Volunteer company in Scotland. After keen competition the shield was won by J. H. Webster, of the Bervie Artillery, Kincardineshire. The shield will be retained by Kincardineshire till next year. The winner himself receives the gold St. Andrew's cross of the Association, valued at £15 15s., and £15 in money.

The annual inspection of the 1st Sussex (Brighton) Artillery was made last Saturday evening by Colonel Fitzgerald. Five hundred and sixty men were on parade out of 680, the total strength of the corps.

Dean Stanley on Sunday preached a special service to the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers in Westminster Abbey.

The Duke of Cambridge will be in supreme command of the Volunteer force to be assembled before her Majesty on the 9th inst. The Prince of Wales will also be present, and will march past at the head of the Hon. Artillery Company, of which his Royal Highness is a captain-general and honorary colonel; and the Duke of Connaught will have command of the 2nd Division of the 2nd Army Corps. A total of 50,389 of all arms is the estimated number which will attend the review. In all, thirty-four counties in England and Wales will be represented, thirty-one in the former and three in the latter. The review will be held near Queen Anne's Gate, Windsor Great Park. There will be no stands or reserved inclosures, and no tickets will be issued.

Earl Percy, the late president of the National Artillery Association, having resigned, the Marquis of Londonderry has been elected in his place.

The prizes won during the ensuing Wimbledon Rifle meeting will be handed to the winners on Saturday, July 23, by her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., presided on Thursday week at the presentation of medals and certificates to the Charing-cross Hospital students for the summer session of 1880 and the winter session of 1880-1.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Feb. 21, 1879) of Mr. George Marples, late of Brinkcliffe Tower, Sheffield, who died on March 13 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by George Jobson Marples and Benjamin Livingston Marples, the sons, the executors, the personal estate amounting to upwards of £218,000. The testator leaves to his daughter, Miss Mary Eliza Marples, all his household furniture, plate, china, effects, horses and carriages, and he settles on her for life, and after her death for her children as she shall appoint, some freehold lands at Sheffield let on building leases, and a considerable number of shares in the Sheffield Waterworks Company; to his son George Jobson his mansion house, Brinkcliffe Tower, and he settles upon him for life, and after his death to his children as he shall appoint, West Grove estate and other freehold lands at Sheffield, and a large number of shares in the Waterworks Company; to his son Benjamin Livingston, the Bole Hill property and £10,000, and he settles upon him, in a similar manner, a large number of shares in the said Waterworks Company; to his son Francis his freehold hereditaments at Oughtibridge and £15,000, and he also has settled upon him for life, and at his death for his children as he shall appoint, several hundred shares in the Waterworks Company; and legacies to servants. He also bequeaths £600 each to the Sheffield Aged Female Society and the Sheffield Girls' Charity School; £500 each to the Sheffield Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Sheffield Auxiliary of the Church Missionary Society, the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, the Sheffield General Infirmary, the Sheffield Public Hospital and Dispensary, the Sheffield Boys' Charity School, and the Deakin Institution for granting annuities to unmarried women; and £300 to the Sheffield Hospital for Women. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be equally divided between his three sons.

The will (dated Feb. 9, 1877) with a codicil (dated Feb. 27, 1880) of Mr. William Miles, late of Dixfield House, Exeter, who died on March 5 last, has been proved at the Exeter district registry by Mrs. Louisa Ann Miles, the widow and sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator bequeaths £200 Reduced Three per Cent Stock each to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Exeter Lying-In Charity, the West of England Idiot Asylum, the West of England Deaf and Dumb Institution; and the West of England Blind Institution; and handsome legacies to friends, servants, and others. The residue of his property, real and personal, he gives to his wife.

The will (dated May 7, 1880) of Mr. William Gandy Bateson, late of Liverpool, and of Allerton-road, Allerton, solicitor, who died on March 13 last, has been proved at the Liverpool district registry by Mrs. Agnes Dingwall Bateson, the widow, Harold Dingwall Bateson, the son, and John Bateson and David Owen Bateson, the brothers, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator leaves to his wife £1500 and his horses, carriages, wines, and consumable stores; a sum of £20,000 is also left upon trust for her life or until her marriage again, and then for his children or grandchildren, as she shall appoint; and the residue of his estate, real and personal, to all his children.

The will (dated Oct. 9, 1878) with a codicil (dated Sept. 2, 1880) of Mr. John William Brooke, late of Sibton Park, near Yoxford, Suffolk, who died on May 5 last at Knightsbridge, was proved on May 31 by John Kendall Brooke, the son, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator gives to his wife £1000; to his daughter Ada Charlotte a rentcharge of £200 per annum for life; to his younger sons £15,000 each; and the residue of his real and personal estate to his son, the said John Kendall Brooke. His daughters, Frances Jane, Helen Maud, and Alice Mary, were provided for on their respective marriages.

The will of Mr. Arthur Oldfield Hammond, late of St. Mary's Lodge, Blackheath, who died on Feb. 11 last, has been recently proved, the personalty being sworn under £76,000.

C. G. O.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, NOTTINGHAM.

The Duke of Albany, Prince Leopold, visited Nottingham on Thursday, to open the new buildings that have been erected for this admirable local institution. The movement in which it originated began with the members and supporters of the Nottingham Mechanics' Institute, ten years ago, Mr. Richard Enfield being one of its earliest promoters. The late Lord Ossington (a former Speaker of the House of Commons) gave it his countenance and assistance, which has been continued by his widow. Classes and lectures were established in connection with the University of Cambridge, and also classes for instruction in science, in connection with the Government Department at South Kensington. These flourished and increased so much that it seemed high time to develop the teaching arrangements into a College, more especially intended to put the benefits of liberal education and mental culture within reach of the artisan class. The Town Council of Nottingham, at the same time, wanted accommodation for their Free Library and their Natural History Museum. In 1875, the noble offer of a gift of £10,000 from an anonymous benefactor, enabled the Town Council, and a special Committee for the College, to resolve jointly upon this undertaking; and, funds being raised, a site in Horse Fair Close was purchased for £30,000. The building shown in our Illustration, with the fittings, decorations, and furniture, has cost £70,000, not including the price of the ground. It stands to the west of Sherwood-street, with its main front, which is of the Gothic style, facing northward to Shakspeare-street, 260 ft. in length and 60 ft. in height. The projecting gables, with massive buttresses and pinnacles at their angles, the stone-mullioned windows, the upper ranges of coupled columns, and other architectural features, have a very characteristic effect. The principal entrance presents three pointed arches, supported by clustered columns with finely carved capitals; above these doorways are three large windows, to light the central hall. The front is adorned with six statues, those of Shakespeare and Milton, over the Free Library wing; of Bacon and Newton, over the College entrance; and of Watt and Cuvier, over the Museum wing; these statues are by Messrs. Farmer and Brindley, of Westminster. On the upper part of the front, beneath the middle gable, is a sculpture in relief, which represents a school of students of the arts and sciences, with three medallions of Sculpture, Painting, and Music. A wooden spire, covered with lead, rises above to the height of 120 ft. The interior contains a spacious library, 90 ft. long and 40 ft. wide, reference library, and reading-rooms; the Natural History Museum, in which vertebrate and invertebrate collections occupy different floors; three lecture theatres, the largest of which will accommodate six hundred persons, with chemical laboratories, an optical experiment gallery, 125 ft. long, professors' rooms, and various offices. The work of the College is to begin in September or October next, and it is expected that there will be about fourteen hundred students. The technological school, in which the theoretical part of many trades will be taught, promises much benefit to the town of Nottingham.

ANNUAL SUMMER SALE.

DEBENHAM and FREEBODY,
WIGMORE-STREET and WELBECK-STREET,
LONDON, W.

DEBENHAM and FREEBODY beg to announce that their usual Sale of Surplus and Fancy Stock towards the close of the London Season will commence on **MONDAY, JULY 4**, and terminate on **SATURDAY, JULY 23**. On account of important structural alterations in the interior of the premises, they are compelled to limit the duration of the Sale to **EIGHTEEN DAYS**.

The same reason makes a very large reduction in the quantity of Stock absolutely necessary, and the Goods, in consequence, will be marked less than the usually low prices.

A few of the items are enumerated below, and an early inspection is respectfully solicited.

COSTUMES.

SILK COSTUMES.—The entire stock of rich Silk Costumes will be marked at prices to effect a clearance. Attention is specially directed to the following:—Rich Brocade and Satin—Dinner Dresses in Black and Colours—Merveilleux and Lace Fête and Dinner Dresses—Fancy Foulard and Plain Foulard Costumes. Indian Corah Silk, trimmed Velvet, reduced to £4 18s. 6d. Indian Chuddah and Corah Silk, trimmed Lace, £4 18s. 6d. Mixed Fancy Silk Costumes and the remainder of the FRENCH MODELS at nominal prices.

TWENTY BLACK BROCADED VELVET and SATIN or MERVEILLEUX COSTUMES, £6 18s. to £9 15s., with MATERIALS for BODICE.

MORNING, WALKING, and VISITING COSTUMES have been reduced, and many useful and stylish dresses will be found much below value. All Washing Costumes at clearance prices. **FIFTY PINK ZEPHYR** Costumes, trimmed Lace, 38s. 6d. A selection of **TAILOR-MADE Tweed, Serge, and other Costumes**, suitable for Yachting, Travelling, and Country wear.

BALL and EVENING DRESSES.—The various models in Brocade Satins, Nun's Cloth, High Art, and Madras Muslin and Embroidered Dresses at very low prices. **MODELS in Tartan**, from 7s. 6d.; **Black Striped Grenadine**, 17s. 6d.; **Madras Net**, 18s. 6d.; **Black Net**, 35s.; **Mouline de Laine**, 31s. 6d.; **Spanish Net**, 32s. 6d.; **Gauze**, 73s. 6d.; **Soie de Chenes and Satins**, 84s.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

CASHMERE and SATIN MANTLES.—In addition to the ordinary Stock of Cashmere and Satin Mantles, which will be offered at very low rates, the **MODEL STOCK** of a Paris Maker, bought at a great reduction, will be shown, at prices which will be appreciated.

ULSTERS, DUSTS, WATERPROOF, MACKINTOSH, and TRAVELLING-CLOAKS in the newest and most useful forms, in a variety of textures, from the thinnest to the most durable now in use, at the most moderate prices. **FICHUS and MANTILLAS** in Chemise and Spanish Net.

TAILOR-MADE JACKETS, Opera Mantles in Cashmere and Damasee, &c., all at greatly reduced prices.

SEALSKIN PALEOTTS.—The stock of Sealskins prepared for the coming winter will be shown at prices greatly in favour of the summer purchaser. **30-INCH PALEOTTS**, from £15.

FUR-LINED CLOAKS, a large and well-assorted Stock, at prices varying from 58s. 6d. to 12 guineas.

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.

YOUNG LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S COSTUMES, JACKETS, and MILLINERY.—Costumes for all ages, from two to seventeen years, in Silk Cashmere, Beige, Serge, and useful Washing Dresses at low prices. **MOTHER HUBBARD CLOAKS, JACKETS, ULSTERS, and WRAPS.**—The remaining Stock of Jersey, in various shades, with Hats to match, and a few Tennis Aprons, will be marked clearance prices.

HATS and BONNETS in every variety of shape and Colour, trimmed and untrimmed, will be marked, reduced. A few Winter Costumes and Jackets, at about half the original price.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.—Boys' Suits for all ages. Jerseys, Washing Suits, Sailor Suits, Tweed and Cloth Suits, Overcoats, Boating Hats, Ties, Drawers, Collars, Braces, Cuffs, &c., below ordinary prices.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING.

A choice stock of English and French Hand-made Under Linen in the newest and best designs.

CORSETS, TOURNURES, and ORNOLINETTES. BABY LINEN.—Cashmere Cloaks and Pelisses, Piqué Pelisses and Sun Hats, Black and Coloured Skirts. White Skirts, trimmed Embroidery from 6s. 6d.; Striped Linen Skirts, 3s.; White Morning Gowns, from 18s. 9d.; Coloured Flannel ditto, from 16s. 9d. Tea Gowns, in Satin Merveilleux, Foulard, and Cashmere. **FRENCH MODELS** at very low prices. In addition, the regular stock of a Manufacturer's Stock of **HAND-MADE UNDER LINEN**—Chemise, Embroidery, &c.—these goods will be offered during the Sale at the prices which obtained before the recent large advance. All made-up Goods much reduced.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

A large selection of Real Brussels Laces will be marked at from 30 to 40 per cent below usual prices, and the remaining items of **LANGHER and COSEN'S STOCK**, consisting of Real Brussels, Valenciennes, Guipure Laces, Shawls, Half Shawls, and Mantillas will be cleared.

COLLARS, FICHUS.—A large purchase of Black Real Spanish Fichus and Mantillas. Black and Cream Mantillas, Andalouses, Visites, Echarpes, Fichus, Cravates, &c. These goods will be offered during the Sale at the prices which obtained before the recent large advance. All made-up Goods much reduced.

SILKS and DRESS MATERIALS.

COLOURED SILKS.—Gros Grains and Poulé de Soies. Dress Satins. A number of Dress Lengths of Duchesse Satin, 26 in. wide, from 8s. 3d.; Foulards and Surahs from 23d. Serge de Suez, Merveilleux, and Satins de Lyon. Printed Foulards, in spotted and figured designs, from 23d. Broderies, Figured Satins, and extra rich Brochés. 300 pieces of Printed Corah from 10s. 6d.

BLACK SILKS.—Gros Grains and Taffetas of Messrs. C. J. Bonnet and other leading manufacturers. Trimming Satins, from 23d. Dress Satins and Duchesse Satins, 20 inches wide, from 6s. 11d. Foulards and Surahs, Serge de Suez, Merveilleux, Satins de Lyon, Rhadames, Armures, &c. Figured Foulards, Brocettes, Broderies, and Brocade Satins, from 3s. 11d. Extra rich Satin Damas and Brochés.

WHITE SILKS.—Gros Grain and Glacé, Trimming, Dress and Duchesse Satins, Foulards and Surahs, Serge de Suez, Merveilleux, Satins de Lyon. Figured Foulards, Brocade Satins, and extra rich Satin Damas, from 4s. 6d.

VELVETS.—Coloured Trimming and Lyons Velvets, Black Trimming and Lyons Velvets. Coloured Striped Velvets, in all new shades, 2s. 4½d.; Brocade, from 4s. 11d.; Black ditto, from 6s. 6d. **ALL REMNANTS HALF PRICES.**

DRESS MATERIALS.—A large variety of useful materials, greatly reduced, and all SPECIALITIES, at clearance rates. Umritza Cashmeres, Fancy, Beiges, Melange, Alpaca, Broches, Cashmeres, Tweeds, Foulé Serges and Skirtings, **PRINTED FABRICS**, Satens, Crêtonnes, Zephyrs, Tanjor Cloth, at reduced prices. A few Handkerchief Robes will be cleared at 12s. 6d., and all Remnants and ODDMENTS at HALF PRICE.

DRAPERY.

In consequence of extensive alterations in the Welbeck-street Premises, the Household Linen and Quilting Departments must be removed, previous to so doing, the whole stock of Table Linen, Sheetings, Quilts, and general Household Requisites, including some hundreds of dozens of Towels, Tea and Glass Cloths, Dusters, Sheets, &c., hemmed ready for use; also several hundred pairs of Muslin, Net, Lace, and Guipure Curtains (some slightly soiled), will be sold at such prices as will insure a clearance of the greater portion of the stock. The goods are of the best makes and guaranteed to wear.

HOSIERY.

LADIES' HOSE.—Black and Coloured Spun Silk, with Balbriggan Roes and Heels, 4s. 6d. per pair; Black and Coloured Silk from 7s. 11d. to 1s. 6d.; Coloured Lisle from 2s. 6d.; Black and Coloured Balbriggan from 1s. 11d. **"ODDMENTS"** in Children's Black and Coloured Ribbed Balbriggan Hose at reduced prices.

"ODDMENTS" in Children's Ribbed and Plain Spun and Silk Hose from 2s. 6d. per pair. Ladies' Summer Merino Under Vests, 1s. Combination Dresses from 3s. 6d. Striped Linen Dust Rugs, 3s. 9d.; Tweed ditto, 3s. 9d.

GLOVES.

100 Dozens 2-Buttons French Kid Gloves, in Black, Drabs, and Dark Colours, 11s. 6d. half dozen. 150 Dozens 4-Buttons Brussels Kid Gloves, in Black, Drabs, and Dark Colours, 2s. 6d. per pair. A Lot of 2 and 3 Button Best Kid Gloves at 10½d. per pair—sized, 5½, 6½, 7 only. 4-Buttons French Suede Gloves, 8s. 9d. for six pairs. 2-Buttons Ribbed Kid Gloves, 1s. 11d. per pair. Boys' Tan Dogskin Gloves, 10½d. per pair. Oddments in Children's Thread and Silk Gloves at nominal prices.

THE SALE OF SURPLUS and FANCY STOCK at REDUCED PRICES will terminate on **SATURDAY, JULY 23**.

DEBENHAM and FREEBODY,
WIGMORE-STREET and WELBECK-STREET,
LONDON, W.

PETER ROBINSON'S
COURT and GENERAL MOURNING
WAREHOUSE,
REGENT-STREET.

FAMILY BEREAVEMENTS.

Upon Receipt of Letter or Telegram

PETER ROBINSON'S EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKERS and MILLINERS TRAVEL to ALL PARTS of the COUNTRY (no matter the distance) **FREE OF EXPENSE TO PURCHASERS**, with Dresses, Mantles, Millinery, and a full assortment of **MADE-UP ARTICLES** of the best and most suitable description. Also Materials by the Yard, and supplied at the same **VERY REASONABLE PRICES** as if Purchased at the Warehouse in "REGENT-STREET."

Mourning for Servants at unexceptionally low rates, at a great saving to large or small families.

Funerals Conducted in Town or Country at Stated Charges.
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PETER ROBINSON'S.

THE BEST CRAPES,

THAT WILL NOT SPOT WITH RAIN.

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300 PIECES OF RICH BLACK BROCADED SILKS, very fashionable now for Costumes and Mantles, 3s. 9d., 3s. 11d., 4s. 3d., 4s. 9d., 5s. 11d., 6s. 6d.

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a New Make of Satin, Rich in appearance, and wears better than any other silk. 5s. 6d., and up to 10s. 3d.

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5s. 3d., 6s. 11d., 8s. 9d., 10s. 9d.

BLACK TWILED SILKS, for Summer

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COSTUMES in SILK, SATIN, and

BROCADE.

Facsimiles of Expensive Paris Models at 4½ guineas and up to 20 guineas. Materials for Bodies included. For Patterns of the above, Please write to

PETER ROBINSON'S, REGENT-STREET,
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TEENS that young ladies are in no hurry to get out of—

"LOUIS" VELVET-TEENS.

THE "LOUIS" VELVETEEN

IS SIMPLY UNIQUE.

Do not be induced by persuasion to take any other.

GENOA,

AN EXTRA PROFIT TO YOUR LOSS

may be specially made if you accept, under whatever name offered, an inferior quality of Velveteen.

FACE,

"THE LOUIS"

has established its reputation so widely that even a slight inferiority would injure its repute, which constitutes

FAST,

A TEST OF MERIT,

and guarantee of

WOVEN,

UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

Be sure you find the words

PILE.

THE "LOUIS" VELVETEEN

on every yard,

or you have not the

GENUINE "LOUIS,"

notwithstanding all assertions to the contrary.

The wear of this Velveteen is guaranteed by the manufacturer, and full compensation will be made by him in the event of any defect in wear.

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ANNUAL SUMMER SALE

will COMMENCE

MONDAY, JULY 4, and CONTINUE

DURING the MONTH.

SILKS, COSTUMES, DRESS MATERIALS,

MANTLES, &c., will be OFFERED at REDUCED PRICES. Also

VARIOUS GOODS, bought on advantageous

terms from

FOREIGN and HOME MANUFACTURERS

at the close of the season. Also

THE STOCK of D. M. EVANS and CO.,

208, Regent-street, LACE, LADIES' and CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING, &c. Also

THE STOCK of EVANS and VERDON,

Brook-street, Bond-street, Court Milliners. Also

GREAT REDUCTIONS in all SURPLUS

GOODS, at **PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE**, 256 to 262, REGENT-STREET.

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and REGENT-STREET.

MADAME ELLIOT makes up DRESSES

stylishly and fits elegantly.

8, Great Portland-street, Oxford-street.

MADAME ELLIOT'S CORSETS.

Splendid Shape, French and English make, 5s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 15s. 6d., 21s., 30s., 42s. To avoid delay, send size of waist and P.O.O. for the amount. Corsets changed if not approved. Corsets made to order.—8, Great Portland-street, Oxford-street.

EVER SWEET,

PIESSE and LUBIN

have a nice Collection of delicious **PERFUMES**, with appropriate names and poetry, suitable for presents, with indicative titles, such as the following:—

DAWN OF LOVE.

"Silence o'er the maiden fell,
Her beauty lovelier looking;
And by her blush, I knew full well,
The dawn of love was breaking."

NEVER FORGOTTEN.

"Not long I've known thee, gentle one,
Nor often have we met;
But in my heart the joy aroused
I never can forget."

A MESSENGER OF LOVE.

"Neither too little nor too much
This message shall convey;
Go! mute ambassador of love,
And speed thee on thy way."

TO THEE!

"Could I haste the coming Spring,
Every rare and pretty thing,
Every flow'r that's sweet—I'd bring
To thee."

LOVE'S ERRAND.

"Go, lovely rose!
Tell her that wastes her time, and me,
That now she knows,
When I resemble her to thee
How sweet, and fair, she seems to be."

THINK OF ME.

"Though the world may bid us sever,
And we dwell in distant climes;
Yet the heart will murmur ever,
Think of me, of me sometimes."

Together with about 100 others for choice, all as good as the above, equally suitable for lady or gentleman. Obtainable of any Chemist or Perfumer throughout the world.

PIESSE and LUBIN,

2, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

THE RACES and FÊTES.—Ladies, and all exposed to the Sun and Dust, will find **ROWLANDS' KALYDOR** most Cooling and Refreshing to the Face. It eradicates all Tan, Sunburn, Freckles, &c., and produces a Beautiful and Delicate Complexion.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO is the purest and most fragrant dentifrice ever made. All dentists will allow that neither washes nor pastes can possibly be so efficacious for polishing the teeth and keeping them sound and white as a pure and non-gritty tooth powder; such Rowlands' Odonto has always proved itself to be. Ask any Dealer in Perfumery for Rowlands' Articles.

BREIDENBACH'S

SACHETS.

Wood Violet, White Rose, Stephanotis, Maréchal, Ess. Bouquet, Musk, Ylang Ylang, Opoponax, Millefleurs, Chypre. In paper envelopes, 1s. each; in silk bags, 1s. each; in satin cushions, 2s. 6d. each. Sold by all Perfumers and Fancy Dealers, or post-free from the Makers, 167a, New Bond-street, London, W.

JAMES LEWIS'S WHITE ROSE EAU DE

COLOGNE (Registered), for the Boudoir, Ballroom, and Handkerchief. Price 3s. per Bottle. James Lewis, Manufacturer, 6, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.

JAMES LEWIS'S WHITE ROSE EAU DE

COLOGNE (Registered).—This new and elegant Preparation retains the delicate perfume of the White Rose, with other choice flowers, and is all that can be desired for toilet purposes.

THE COURT HAIR DESTROYER.—The newly-discovered, harmless, only effectual remedy for superfluous hair, 3s. 6d. per post, privately packed, 45 stamps, of Inventor, John Leon, 19, Portico-road, London, W.; or Chemists.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE

PULVERMACH'S "GALVANISM," NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY.

In this Pamphlet the most reliable proofs are given of the vast and wonderful curative powers of Pulvermacher's Patent Galvanic Chain-Bands, Belts, &c., in Rheumatic, Nervous, and Functional Disorders. Sent post-free for three stamps on application to

J. L. PULVERMACH'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,

194, Regent-street, London, W.

HAY FEVER CURED BY

DR. DUNBAR'S ALKARAM, or

Anti-Catarrh Smelling-Bottle.

ALKARAM.

HAY FEVER.

ALKARAM.

HAY FEVER.

ALKARAM.

HAY FEVER.

If inhaled on the first symptoms, **ALKARAM**

will at once arrest them, and cure severe cases in half an hour. Sold by all Chemists, 2s. 9d. a Bottle. Address, Dr. Dunbar, care of Messrs. F. Newbery and Sons, 1, King Edward-st., E.C.

HAY FEVER or SUMMER CATARRH.

The most effective remedy for this distressing affection is **EPPS'S ANTHOXANTHUM**, administered as spray. The relief to the irritated membrane is almost instantaneous. In Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. (by post 3s. or 5s. stamps), labelled **JAMES EPPS and CO., 48, Threadneedle-st.; and 170, Piccadilly.**

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON,

For CONSTIPATION, BILE, HEADACHE.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON,

A LAXATIVE and REFRESHING

UNIVERSALLY PRESCRIBED BY THE FACULTY.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON.

2s. 6d. per Box, stamp included.

Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

Wholesale—E. GRILLON, 59, Queen-street, London, E.C.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE"

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD

MIXTURE is warranted to cleanse the Blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, its effects are marvellous. In Bottles, 2s. 6d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each, of all Chemists. Sent to any address for 30 or 132 stamps, of the Proprietor, **F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Lincoln.**

ALLEN and HADBURY'S

"PERFECTED" COD-LIVER OIL

is free from disagreeable taste and smell, and causes no nausea or after-taste. Of all Chemists, in capsuled bottles only.

THROAT AFFECTIONS and

HOARSENESS.—All suffering from Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of **BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES**. These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable Chemists in this country, at 1s. 1½d. per Box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government stamp around each box.—Prepared by **JOHN I. BROWN and SONS, Boston, U.S.** European Dépôt, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

Newcastle, where he sank under his injuries and died in four or five days. The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Hill and Saunders.

THE MARYLEBONE INFIRMARY.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have this week opened the extensive range of new buildings, at the northern extremity



THE LATE PROFESSOR ROLLESTON, OF OXFORD.

The University of Oxford has sustained a loss by the death, last week, of Dr. George Rolleston, the Linacre Professor of Physiology. He was born July 30, 1829, at Maltby, Yorkshire, and was educated at Gainsborough Grammar School, Sheffield Collegiate School, and Pembroke College, Oxford. He took a first class in classics under examiners in Michaelmas term, 1850, and in the following year was elected to a Fellowship at Pembroke College. After studying medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, he became assistant-physician at the British Civil Hospital, Smyrna, during the Crimean War; assistant-physician to the Children's Hospital in London, 1857; physician to the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, 1857; Lees reader in anatomy at Christ Church, Oxford, 1857; examiner in the Natural Science School, Oxford, in 1859 and 1869; Linacre Professor of Physiology in the latter year; Fellow of the Royal Society in 1872; and a Fellow of Merton College in 1872. Dr. Rolleston was the author of the "Report on Smyrna," 1856, "Forms of Animal Life," 1870, and the "Harveian Oration," 1873. He was also a Fellow of the Linnean Society. He was, until his illness, actively engaged in the work and internal government of the University, and was personally much esteemed.

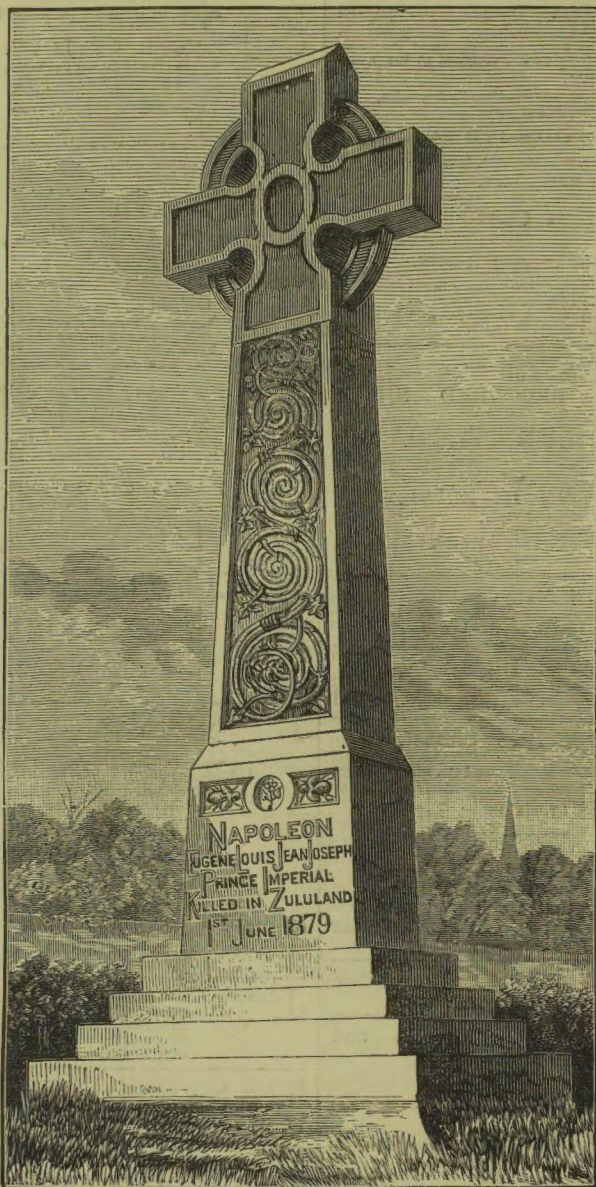
The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Barraud and Jerrard.

THE LATE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

A monument has been erected on Chiselhurst-common, near the house which was occupied by the Emperor Napoleon III. and the Empress Eugénie, to the memory of their only child, the Prince Imperial, whose body, with that of his father, lies in the mortuary chapel attached to St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, at Chiselhurst. The memorial, a Runic cross, which is made of gray granite, 27 ft. high, rests on a solid granite base led up to by steps, and is beautifully carved and ornamented. In the front is the inscription—"Napoléon Eugène Louis Jean Joseph, Prince Imperial, born in Paris 16th March, 1856; killed by the enemy in Zululand 1st June, 1879." On the back of the memorial the following extract from the last will and testament of the Prince will be inscribed:—"I shall die with a feeling of profound gratitude to her Majesty the Queen of England and to all the Royal family and to the country where I have received during eight years such cordial hospitality." The granite is from the quarries of Messrs. Shearer, Field, and Co., of Cornwall, who have executed the work from the design of Mr. G. W. Robson, architect.

LIEUTENANT W. STEVENS HAWORTH.

Lieutenant Walter Stuart Stevens Haworth, of the 60th Rifles, was one of the officers lately killed in the Transvaal War. He was the youngest son of Mr. Frederick Haworth, by his marriage with Louisa Anne Stevens, daughter and coheir of Mr. Thomas Stevens, of Cross, Devon. He was educated at the Charterhouse, and at Sandhurst, and obtained his commission in August last year, being gazetted to the 60th Rifles, in which regiment his uncle, Captain Martin E. Haworth, had formerly served. He was at once ordered to join his regiment in the Transvaal, and sailed from England on his twentieth birthday, Oct. 15, last year. He was present at the unsuccessful attack on Laing's Neck on Jan. 28, and at the action near the Ingogo River on Feb. 8. There he received four wounds, one in the shoulder and three in the leg, one thigh being absolutely shattered. Although suffering horribly, he is described by the chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Ritchie, as begging that he should be left until the men had been looked to. He was removed to the hospital at



MONUMENT TO THE LATE PRINCE IMPERIAL, AT CHISELHURST.

of Ladbroke-grove-road, Notting-hill, not far from Kensal Green, which have been erected for the accommodation of the sick poor of Marylebone. The Board of Guardians of that great London parish, whose chairman is Mr. Edmund Boulnois, have expended nearly £113,000 in the construction and fitting up of this noble hospital or infirmary, a view of which is



THE LATE LIEUT. STEVENS HAWORTH, 60TH RIFLES.

given in one of our Illustrations. It is situated in Rackham-street, a little way to the west of Ladbroke-grove-road, and close to St. Charles's Roman Catholic College; the western side is entirely open to the fields and to the suburban common that bears the name of Wormwood Scrubbs. The whole site includes a space of more than three acres, but less than half this space is covered by the buildings, the remaining space being devoted to gardens, yards, and wide passages, separating the blocks of building, or "pavilions," as they are styled in modern hospital architecture, from one another. This principle, for the design of buildings to contain large numbers of sick persons, has received the emphatic approval of the highest medical and sanitary authorities in every nation of Europe, and is likely to be adopted in all such institutions to be erected in future. The architects to the Marylebone guardians, Messrs. H. Saxon Snell and Son, have planned this group of buildings with a very judicious and convenient arrangement.

The general plan comprises, first, a block of buildings situated at the entrance, and containing the residences of the medical officer, matron, and assistant medical officer. Over the arched carriage way in the centre there is a chapel capable of accommodating about 180 people. Immediately opposite this entrance-gateway is a block of building standing centrally on the site, and containing all the administrative offices. At the rear are the engineers' shops and the furnace and boiler rooms. Adjacent to these is a large tower with a furnace-shaft in the centre, round which winds a staircase leading to the laundry, wash-house, and drying-ground, situated on the upper stories. The mortuary and engineers' house are situated to the right and left of this rear building. The entrance-hall and reception-wards for both sexes are situated in front of the administrative offices. From this portion of the building, running right and left, are two corridors, 10 ft. wide, leading on each side to two double pavilions for the reception of male and female sick respectively. All these double pavilions are three stories in height, and similarly arranged. They consist of two wards, each 84 ft. long, 24 ft. wide, and 13 ft. high, with bath-room, closets, and lavatories leading out of them at the extreme ends, but cut off, as it were, by a narrow lobby, having windows for cross ventilation on either side. All these offices will be kept warmed to a higher temperature than that of the wards, not only with a view to the better comfort of the patients, but to induce a current of air from the ward through the ventilated lobbies rather than in a contrary direction. In the central portion of these pavilion buildings there is on each floor a day-room for the patients, two nurses' duty-rooms, and three small wards for the separation of special cases, also the staircase, both the steps and landings of which are supported by brickwork vaulting, thus rendering these parts of the building fireproof. The well-holes round which the stairs wind are inclosed by brick walls, and contain the hydraulic lifts which ascend from the ground to the upper floors. These lifts are not worked by chains, but by hollow iron rams which descend into wells to a depth corresponding to the height through which the cages are capable of being lifted.

The special apparatus for ventilating the wards, and those for warming, lighting, and water-supply, are ingenious and effective, and present some useful novelties of invention. There will be accommodation for 744 patients, and for fifty-eight resident officers and servants of the infirmary, besides whom forty-seven other persons will be employed in its ordinary service.

The builders were Messrs. Wall, brothers; and the sanitary appliances, heating and cooking apparatus, gas, machinery, and furnaces were supplied by Messrs. Benham and Sons, Bradford and Co., Bolding and Co., and E. Howard, in their respective departments.



THE NEW SAILORS' HOME, DUNDEE.—SEE PAGE 11.